

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2471.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY or TUESDAY, March 23, 30; and all Works of Sculpture on WEDNESDAY, March 31. No Works can possibly be received after these dates; nor can any be accepted which have already been publicly exhibited in London. **FRAMES.**—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under Glass and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. The Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package. The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

FRED. A. EATON, M.A., Secretary.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN WORKS OF ART. The Council of this Institution desire to inform intending Contributors that the FIFTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours, Specimens of Sculpture and Casts, and Architectural Designs, will be opened as soon as practicable after the closing of the Royal Academy; and that all Works of Art must be sent so as to arrive not later than the 14th of AUGUST.

Pictures, &c., from London will be forwarded by Mr. W. A. Saury, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex, if delivered to him before the 15th of August, by Artists who have received the Invitation Circular. From other Places, Artists who have also received such Circular are requested to send them by the most convenient and least expensive conveyance. Works sent by other parties must be carted paid. The Council have made arrangements for the Examination and Selection of Pictures, &c., in London, so as to save the trouble, annoyance, and delay in returning rejected Works after carriage and packing expenses have been incurred. Due notice of these will be given by Circular and Advertisement.

The Council offer the following Prizes:—
A Prize of 10 Guineas to the Artist of the best Figure Subject, painted in Oil.
A Prize of 50 Guineas to the Artist of the best Landscape or Marine Subject, painted in Oil.
A Prize of 50 Guineas to the Artist of the best Water-Colour Drawing.
A Prize of 50 Guineas, given by G. P. Watts, Esq. R.A., to the Artist of the most poetic design, and that all Works of Art must be sent to the Council by the 14th of August.

All Works competing for the above Prizes must be Original, exhibited in the Institution during the whole period of the Exhibition, and painted within two years previous to the opening of the same; and the Council reserve to themselves the right of withholding any of the Prizes should there be no Work of sufficient merit in the Exhibition. The Exhibition will close on Saturday, December 4th, March, 1875.

HENRY M. ORMEROD, Hon. Sec.

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS for 1875 of the INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th March next. They will be held, by permission of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the Hall of that Society, John-street, Adelphi. There will be Morning Meetings each day at Twelve, and Evening Meetings on Thursday and Friday, at Seven.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction, on Practical Ship-building, on Marine Engineering, on Steam Navigation, on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at the Meetings.

C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Sec.

20, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT

BRITAIN AND IRELAND. (In which are united the Anthropological Society of London, and the Ethnological Society of London.)
St. MARTIN'S PLACE, Trafalgar-square, W.C.—President, Col. A. Lane Fox, Treasurer, H. Dunsen, Esq. R.A., Secretary, E. M. Atkinson, Esq. F.R.S., and F. W. Rudler, Esq. F.R.S.—The Institute will meet on TUESDAY, March 9, at Eight o'clock p.m. precisely, when the following Papers will be read:—1. 'On the Antiquities of the Pharaohs,' by Sir Duncan Gillis, Bart. M.D. 2. 'Molecules and Potential Life,' by Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, M.A.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

THE LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL

SOCIETY will meet at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, on FRIDAY, 19th, at 7 p.m. Papers: 'Life, its Attributes and Belongings,' by T. Inman, M.D., V.P.R.S.; and 'Causes Conducive to the Decadence of Nations,' by Kelbourne King, M.D.

The President, Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK, will take the Chair.

HARTLEY INSTITUTE, SOUTHAMPTON.

—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT: General Literature, Engineering—General Science, and Preliminary Medical Laboratories, Museum, and School of Art in the Institution.

TERMS begin JANUARY, MAY, and SEPTEMBER.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS, 168, New

Bond-street.—The TENTH EXHIBITION will OPEN, as usual, at the END of APRIL. CHAS. DESCHAMPS, Secretary.

MESSES. DURAND-RUEL & CO., 168, New

Bond-street, having Let their Ground-Floor Gallery to Messrs. Dickenson & Co. for a period of six Weeks from the 15th of February, their BUSINESS will, during that time, be carried on in the First and Second Floor Galleries.

THE ROLL CALL.

THE ROLL CALL, by Miss THOMSON.—This PICTURE, together with a large Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, NOW ON VIEW at the Gallery of the Society of French Artists, 168, New Bond-street, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.—Admission (including Catalogue), One Shilling; after dusk illuminated by limelight.

CAUTION TO PICTURE BUYERS.—As Copies and Spurious Pictures have been recently sold at large prices as the ORIGINAL WORKS of Mr. E. J. NIEMANN, born, SHEPHERD BROTHERS (deceased), the present holders in the Kingdom of the finest Works of this great Master! beg, in their own interest and in that of the Public, to caution Picture Buyers against these attempted Frauds.—Fine Arts Gallery, Angel-row, Nottingham.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39B, Old Bond-

street.—The ELEVENTH (Spring) EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by British and Foreign Artists, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 31st inst.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery,

48, Great Marlborough-street.—The STUDY from the LIVING COSTUME MODEL will re-commence on TUESDAY, the 9th. Instructor, W. H. FINE; Visitor, GEORGE D. LEMLE, A.R.A. Prospectus of Class at the Agents, Jennings', 18, Duke-street, and Biggs', 31, Conduit-street.

The EXHIBITION will OPEN MONDAY, 15th.

TO SCULPTORS.—The PLATT MEMORIAL

COMMITTEE, OLDHAM, are prepared to receive DESIGNS and ESTIMATES for a STATUE of the late JOHN PLATT, Esq. M.P., to be erected at Oldham. The Statue is to be of Bronze, the Pedestal of Granite. The entire cost, erected, must not exceed £350.

For the Designs not accepted, Premiums of £5 to the best, and of £10 to the second best, will be awarded.

Designs and Estimates to be sent in, not later than May 1, 1875, to Mr. Wm. WROUGHT, of Clegg-street, Oldham, the Chairman of the Committee.

MATRICULATION.—UNIVERSITY OF

LONDON.—The special Classes for this EXAMINATION, held at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, will commence on MONDAY, April 6, at 11 p.m. Chemistry illustrated Experimentally. T. H. ELLIOT, F.R.S.; Classics, Modern Languages, &c., Malcolm Laing, M.A.; Trilch College, Cambridge; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Rev. J. T. Bell, B.A., late Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Free Chemistry alone, Two Guineas; each of the others, Five Guineas; for the complete course, Ten Guineas. The Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital. Classes for the Preliminary Scientific and M.B. Examinations are also held.—For further information apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, 25th of April next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following Departments:—

Examinerships.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
ARTS AND SCIENCE. (Each.)		
Two in Classics	200l.	R. C. Jebb, Esq. M.A.
Two in the English Language, Literature, and History	120l.	Dr. Leonard Schmitz, F.R.S.E. Rev. Prof. Brewer, M.A.
Two in the French Language	100l.	Rev. Karcher, LL.B. Vacant.
Two in the German Language	30l.	Rev. C. Schoell, Ph.D. Vacant.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, the Evidence of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History	60l.	Rev. Canon Perowne, D.D. W. Aldis Wright, Esq. M.A.
Two in Logic and Moral Philosophy	80l.	Prof. Baynes, LL.D. Rev. John Venn, M.A.
Two in Political Economy ..	30l.	Walter Bagehot, Esq. M.A.
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	300l.	Prof. Fawcett, M.A. Prof. Henrici, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Two in Experimental Philosophy	100l.	Prof. Reinold, M.A. Prof. Balfour Stewart, LL.D. F.R.S.
Two in Chemistry	120l.	Prof. Roscoe, Ph.D. F.R.S. Vacant.
Two in Botany and Vegetable Physiology	75l.	Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A. Vacant.
Two in Geology and Palaeontology	75l.	Vacant.

LAW.

Two in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Principles of Legislation, and International Law	100l.	Vacant.
Two in Equity and Real Property Law	60l.	(Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Esq. A.E. Miller, Esq. B.A. Q.C. (LL.B.))
Two in Common Law and Law and Principles of Evidence	60l.	Farrer Herschell, Esq. B.A. Q.C. Henry Matthews, Esq. LL.B. Q.C.
Two in Constitutional History of England	25l.	Prof. Sheldon Amos, M.A. Prof. Courtney, M.A.

MEDICINE.

Two in Medicine	120l.	Prof. Wilson Fox, M.D. F.R.S. Vacant.
Two in Surgery	120l.	Prof. John Marshall, F.R.S. W. S. Savory, Esq. M.R. F.R.S.
Two in Anatomy	100l.	G. W. Callender, Esq. F.R.S. Prof. G. Viner Ellis, F.R.C.S.
Two in Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology	120l.	Prof. Rutherford, M.D. F.R.S.E. Vacant.
Two in Obstetric Medicine ..	75l.	Vacant.
Two in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry ..	75l.	T. L. Brunton, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Vacant.
Two in Forensic Medicine ..	50l.	Arthur Gamgee, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Prof. Henry Mandley, M.D.

The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before Tuesday, March 30th. It is particularly desired by the Senate that no personal application of any kind be made to its individual Members. By order of the Senate.

University of London, WILLIAM E. CARPENTER, M.D.,
Burlington Gardens, W., Registrar.
March 2nd, 1875.

MISS CASSAL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 3, COL-

LEGE VILLAS-ROAD, South Hampstead, N.W.

The EASTER TERM will END April 15th.

The SUMMER TERM will BEGIN May 5th. Reference may be made to Rev. Dr. Sadler, Rosalyn Manser, Hampstead; Mrs. Cass, Heath-row, Hampstead; and to the following Professors: F. S. Ruff, M.A., Ch. Coll. Camb.; Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Academy; Ph. Althaus, Ph.D., Professor of German in University College, London; Ch. Cassal, LL.D., Professor of French in University College, London. Arrangements made for JUNIOR PUPILS.

DISUSE of the ATHANASIAN CREED.—

A PRIZE of FIFTY POUNDS will be given by JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S., of London, for the BEST ESSAY (a moderate pamphlet size) showing the Expediency of an Address by the House of Commons to the Queen in favour of such a Rubrical Revision of the Services of the State Church as will abrogate the threat of excommunicating Pardoners to those of Her Majesty's Subjects who do not agree with the Doctrines contained in the Athanasian Creed. The Essays to be sent before the 1st of May, 1875. The Name, &c., of the Writer to be sent with the Essay in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened till the award is made. The following Gentlemen have been chosen as Judges:—L. M. Aspland, Esq., LL.D., and H. A. Bright, Esq., M.A. No award will be made unless the Judges are satisfied with the merits of one Essay.—All Essays to be sent to the Rev. R. SPEARS, 37, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

CLASSICAL PROFESSORSHIP.

CAPE COLONY.

The CLASSICAL CHAIR in the GILL COLLEGE, Somerset East, South Africa, being VACANT, applications from Gentlemen to fill that Chair will be received by the Secretary, the Rev. P. WITNES, Somerset East. Applications, accompanied by Testimonials of ability and character, must be sent to the Cape on or before the 15th of MAY, 1875, and should be forwarded for transmission to Thomas E. FILLIS, Emigration Agent, 15, Coleman-street, London, E.C., by the 1st of MARCH, or, at latest, the 1st of APRIL. Salary, 400l. per annum from the College Fund, and one-fourth of the Students' Fees, or 35l. 15s. per annum for each paying Student.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. FILLIS, of the above address.

WANTED, a HEAD MISTRESS for the CLAP-

HAM MIDDLE SCHOOL for GIRLS, SALARY, 300l., and a Capitation Fee of 15s. for each Pupil between 100 and 200.—Applications, with copies of Testimonials, printed or legibly written, to be sent, on or before March 15th, to the SECRETARY, Girls' Public Day School Company, Limited, 113, Brompton-road, S.W., from whom further particulars can be had.

Also, Four ASSISTANT TEACHERS for the HACKNEY HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS. Salaries from 60l. to 100l., with prospect of increase.—Applications to be sent to the HEAD MISTRESS, at the above address.

ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER required in

a London Public School. Salary, 100l. per annum.—Address Mr. HENRY, 65, Fleet-street, E.C.

GERMANY.—CASSEL.—HIGH-CLASS EDU-

CATION, at the ROYAL COLLEGE (attended by the Sons of the Crown Prince of Germany), with careful Private Tuition, and a refined English home. Thorough French and German ensured. Resident French and German Graduate. Delightful neighbourhood of Wilhelmshöhe, the Aus Park, and the river Fulda. Terms, 70 and 80 Guineas.—Full Prospectus, with distinguished references, on application to Dr. SAUER, M.A., who will be in London during the Easter Holidays.

GOTHA.—A RETIRED CAPTAIN (Hanoverian)

would be glad to meet with an ENGLISH PUPIL at once. An excellent opportunity for any one wishing to learn German in a few months.—For further particulars address CAMBRIDGE, Oakhurst, Castle-hill Hill, Ealing, W.

A YOUNG GERMAN PHILOLOGIST, who has

passed his State Examinations, and had practical experience in a Berlin Gymnasium, desires to meet with an Engagement, at Easter, as TUTOR in a School or Private Family.—Apply to D. D., 22, Francis-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, twenty years old,

wishes for a SITUATION as German with English Children, either in a Family or in a School.—Apply to Mr. J. SOX, Bookseller, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Germany.

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AUTHORS, and PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.—Original Works, Essays, Lectures, and Dissertations, Historical, Theosophic, Poetic, &c., &c., of Scientific, written in an elevated and popular style, or TRANSLATED from German, French, Italian, or Swedish, currents volume, by an experienced Writer. References to numerous published Works. Original M.S. Lectures for Sale.—Address M. S., 15, Dorset-street, Portman-square, W.

ITALIAN LESSONS.—Dr. D. (an Italian, late

Professor of Italian Language and Literature in a German University), has a FEW HOURS DISENGAGED. High Testimonials.—Terms moderate. Apply 69, Berners-street (Oxford-street), at the International Scholastic Institution.

CLASSICS and FRENCH.—A Cambridge

Graduate, late Consular Chaplain, who has returned to England owing to the abolition of his Post, is prepared to INSTRUCT a FEW PUPILS Daily, of any age, in the Classics, with special reference, especially French, which in all respects is exactly the same to him as English. He is at present Assistant Preacher at a Church in the City. Unexceptionable References in London.—Address Rev. F. H., 10, St. Mary's-road, Westbourne Park, W.

PRIVATE TUITION (SOUTH COAST).—Ages,

from 14 upwards.—The Rev. WILLIAM B. PHILPOT, assisted by the best Tutors, continues to PREPARE a FEW GENTLEMEN for the UNIVERSITIES, ARMY, and CIVIL SERVICE, at Littlehampton, Sussex, within two hours of London. Also, Gentlemen from the Universities during Vacation.—References sent on application.

REQUIRED, after Easter, the Services of a Gentle-

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LAW EXAMINATIONS.—A BARRISTER-AT-LAW (Bachelor of Laws in Honour), experienced and successful, PREPARES at Chambers, and by Post, for the BAR, SOLICITORS and LAW DEGREES. References to Pupils, past and present.—Address L.L.R., Heaves & Turner, Chancery-lane, W.C.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP.—A Graduate of Oxford (set. 23) desires an Appointment as PRIVATE SECRETARY to a Nobleman or Member of Parliament (Conservative). The highest references will be given.—Address FELHAM, Castle Hotel, Astoria.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—A Gentleman, acquainted with Archaeology, is required to COMPILÉ a WORK for the PRESS. Should be a reader at the British Museum.—Apply, by letter, to HISTORICAL, care of Mr. Clark, Post-office, Jermyn-street, W.

THE LITERARY REPRESENTATIVE in LONDON of a leading NEW YORK Publishing House, is prepared to negotiate with Authors of any unpublished Works of real merit, for their publication in the United States.—Address C. E. F., Economist Office, 136, Strand.

TO CAPITALISTS OF LITERARY TASTES.—A promising BOYS' WEEKLY JOURNAL TO BE SOLD. 5000. cash.—Address or apply J. J., 21, Currier-street, E.C.

AN ENGLISHMAN desires to act as PARIS CORRESPONDENT for a Daily or Weekly Paper.—W., 10, Rue Richer, Paris.

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THERE IS a VACANCY, on a leading Weekly, for a First-Class REPORTER and PARAGRAPHIST. He must be not under 30 years of age, and able to do good antecedents.—Address T. R. W., care of Adams & Francis, Advertisement Agents, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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PRESS.—PARTNER WANTED, with Capital, to extend good Country WEEKLY PAPER, now very remunerative. Active or Sleeping.—K. W., care of W. J. Clarke, 25, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, of eight years' experience at the Press, is desirous of an APPOINTMENT as EDITOR on a Weekly, or REPORTER on a Daily Paper. Advertiser is a Protestant, unmarried, 25 years of age, and is at present employed on an Irish Daily Paper, but wishes to join the English Press. Testimonials highly satisfactory.—Address ALFRA, Adams & Francis, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

EDITOR WANTED for Scotch Daily Paper.—Must be a ready and pointed Leader-Writer, experienced in the Editorial working of a Daily, and acquainted with Scotch affairs. A Scotchman preferred.—Address ENVOI, under cover to Keith & Co., Advertising Agents, 65, George-street, Edinburgh.

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Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards First Marquess of Lansdowne. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. Vol. I. 1737—1766. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a volume of extraordinary interest and value. "One of the suppressed characters of English history" is restored to us, and we marvel only that Lord Shelburne's autobiography should have waited to be edited by his great-grandson, instead of having been published early in the present century by his son, unless, as we hear, its existence was really unknown till last year. Good as it is, to our great wonder it is better as a book of gossip than as a book of history. The characters of leading statesmen are gems, and epigrams which will dwell in the memory abound.

Here is Lord Shelburne's excellent description of the state of politics at the time he entered public life:—

"It is common to attribute the happiness and comfort which this country enjoyed from the period of the Revolution till the commencement of the present reign, to the excellence of our constitution, to the Whigs, and to a variety of other causes, whereas I conceive the true cause to have been the existence of a Pretender with a very just right to the Throne upon all Tory and monarchical principles and all old prejudices, but without sufficient capacity to disturb the reigning family, or to accommodate himself to the new principles which have been making a slow but certain progress ever since the discovery of the press. Cardinal Wolsey, upon the first discovery of printing, told the clergy to be on their guard, for if they did not destroy the press the press would destroy them. The consequence was that, during the period alluded to, there was a King and no King. Instead of all that fine theory which Montesquieu and all the admirers of the English constitution suppose, and all the theory of action and reaction, the Hanover family never imagined they would continue, and as their only chance threw themselves into the arms of the old Whigs, abjuring the rights and the manners of Royalty, in other words, telling the people, 'We are your slaves and blackamoors.' Under the Tudors we had been an absolute despotism. The Stewarts wanted to be kings, but under them, before and after the great Rebellion, it was nothing but anarchy and sedition. I have often thought that Cromwell's speeches give a very faithful picture of his time, and am confirmed in it by Lord Hardwicke. . . . Cromwell has never had justice done him. Hume and almost all the historians have seized upon some prominent circumstances of his character, as painters and actors lay hold of the caricature to ensure a likeness. He was not always a hypocrite. It must be allowed that, while he had power, short as the moment was, he did set more things forward than all the Kings who reigned during the century, King William included. England was never so much respected abroad, while at home, though Cromwell could not settle the Government, talents of every kind began to show themselves, which were immediately crushed or put to sleep at the restoration. The best and most unexceptionable regulations of different kinds are to be found in his ordinances and proclamations remaining to this day unexecuted; and during his life he not only planned, but enforced and executed the greatest measures of which the country was then susceptible. (See his conversations with Ludlow, particularly about a reform of the law, and his wish to make Ire-

land a field of experiment, and an example to England.)"

Sir Robert Walpole

"was coarse in his conversation, particularly about women, scouting all sentiment and sentimental love. He was, however, their slave in his turn. When some of his friends were going to tell him some infidelity of Mrs. —, he stopped their mouths by saying that he wished to hear nothing of the sort: she was indispensable to his happiness. He was not at all so to hers. Seeing Mr. Fox reading in the library of Houghton, he said, 'You can read. It is a great happiness. I totally neglected it while I was in business, which has been the whole of my life, and to such a degree that I cannot now read a page—a warning to all Ministers.' . . . Lord Melcombe said that, in one of the jumbles of a division in the House of Commons, he happened to find himself near to Sir Robert, who told him: 'Young man, I will tell you the history of all your friends as they come in, one by one. Such an one, I saved his brother from being hanged; such another, from starving; such another, I advanced both his sons,' &c., in short, a history of perfidy and ingratitude—the experience of twenty years of power. By all that I have been able to learn Sir Robert Walpole was, out of sight, the ablest man of his time and the most capable. His letters about Wood's halfpence do him great honour. More critical times might have produced an abler man, and there is no doubt that many faults may be found in his manners and character, but comparing him with all the other men who presented themselves as candidates for power, he was the first, and most calculated to carry on the mode of Government adopted by the Hanover family of King and no King or the House of Commons for ever. . . . During the first twenty years of George II. there were three parties, first, the old Whigs, who entirely composed the administration; secondly, the discontented Whigs, who one after another quarrelled with Sir Robert Walpole and the main body; thirdly, the Tories, to whose character and principles sufficient justice has not been done owing to the never-ceasing outcry of Ministers in confounding them with the Jacobites, but, in fact, they were the landed interest of England who desired to see an honourable, dignified government conducted with order and due economy and due subordination, in opposition to the Whigs who courted the mob in the first instance, and in the next the commercial interest. The Tories, being men of property and precluded from all degree of Court favour since Queen Anne's time, lived upon their estates, never went to London but to attend Parliament, and that for a short time, while the Whigs surrounded the Court, governed the two Kingdoms, knew confidentially all that passed at home and abroad, were in the secret of everything, and provided for younger brothers, cousins, nephews and dependents, whose wits were sharpened by their advancement. The Jacobites were, in fact, quite a distinct party, which likewise had its sub-divisions, consisting of men of great rank, great property, and great numbers. The Duke of Beaufort was at the head of what was called the 'Remitters,' who remitted annually large sums to the Pretender till the party was finally broken up. All Scotland was enthusiastically devoted to the exiled family, with a very few exceptions. In 1756 going through the country as a traveller, I heard many of them, sober as well as drunk, avow it in the most unreserved manner. The House of Commons in those days must have been very different from what it has become in our times, for we see all the distinguished men, Oxford, Bolingbroke, and others, seeking to be advanced to the Peerage instead of considering it as a retirement. Sir Robert Walpole raised it not only by talents which were particularly adapted to it, but by using it as one of the best instruments of the false government, adopted at the accession of the House of Hanover, and persevered in during the reigns of George I. and George II."

There is a great deal of epigrammatic writing in Lord Shelburne's autobiography which reminds us of Walpole. Take, for instance, this bit about Lord Bute:—"It has seldom happened that those who come in by the back ever after prefer the great stairs." Or this:—

"Lord Keeper Henley was kept down by Lord Hardwicke, whose great ambition was to see his son Charles Yorke Chancellor. He inspired his son with the same passion who, after his death, abandoned all his friends to accomplish it, and cut his throat the night he had accepted."

Or again, this, about George the Second's Queen:—

"The Queen imagined, because the King said so, she had no influence upon him, a common error when ladies are concerned. Sir Robert Walpole promised her everything she desired, and by that means gained her cordial support, which he steadily enjoyed to the day of her death, when his positive influence on the King died also."

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"Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, was the House of Commons rival of Sir Robert Walpole. He was by all accounts the greatest House of Commons orator that had ever appeared. He had a sharp cutting wit, both in and out of the House, was an elegant scholar, avaricious in the most supreme degree, as was his father before him (his wife the same), vindictive, torn with little passions, unequal and uneven, sometimes in very high and sometimes in very low spirits, and full of little enmities. Examine his long opposition, and it will be seen he never did any good nor attempted any. His great occupation was to raise the mob in order to turn out Sir Robert Walpole. He not only did no good, but he did a great deal of mischief by dint of clamour and abuse. Never was faction carried such lengths."

Here is Pitt:—

"It may be easily conceived what progress an ardent mind with a dash of madness, and certainly a most extraordinary imagination, must have made, steadily directing his mind and time from his earliest youth, as Mr. Wilkes says, 'to the studying of words and rounding of sentences,' for he was *totus in hoc*, not appearing to have applied to any other branch of science whatever. It is remarkable that neither he nor Lord Granville could write a common letter well. Of his imagination he used to say himself that it was so strong that most things returned to him with stronger force the second time than the first. He was so attentive to forming his own taste, that he would not look at a bad print if he could avoid it, wishing not to hazard his eye for a moment. He either sacrificed or kept down every other passion with a view to forward his ambition. . . . It would not be believed how much time he took to compose the most trifling note. He passed his time studying words and expressions, always with a view to throw the responsibility of every measure upon some other, while he held a high pompous unmeaning language. What took much from his character was that he was always acting, always made up, and never natural, in a perpetual state of exertion, incapable of friendship, or of any act which tended to it, and constantly upon the watch, and never unbent. He told me that, independent of the consideration of his health and circumstances, he should for reasons of policy have always lived as he did a few miles out of town. I was in the most intimate political habits with him for ten years, the time that I was Secretary of State included, he Minister, and necessarily was with him at all hours in town and country, without drinking a glass of water in his house or company, or five minutes' conversation out of the way of business. I went to see him afterwards in Somersetshire, where I fell into more familiar

habits with him, which continued and confirmed me in all that I have said. He was tall in his person, and as genteel as a martyr to the gout could be, with the eye of a hawk, a little head, thin face, long aquiline nose, and perfectly erect. He was very well bred, and preserved all the manners of the *vieille cour*, with a degree of pedantry however in his conversation, especially when he affected levity."

Here, Lord Mansfield :—

"Lord Mansfield was a very able advocate, but of no kind of force or elevation, and cowed by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons with the imputation of early Jacobitism constantly hanging round his neck, besides belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. I have heard from different members of the Cabinet, that he never opened his lips during that administration. He was the most diligent of human beings. It is a great mistake to suppose that these remarkable men are not diligent. I have known many and never knew an instance to the contrary. William Murray was sixteen years of age when he came out of Scotland, and spoke such broad Scotch that he stands entered in the University Books at Oxford as born at Bath, the Vice Chancellor mistaking Bath for Perth. He certainly was by nature a very eminent man, bred like all the great families of Scotland an intriguing aristocrat, poor and indefatigable, very friendly and very timid. He contrived, like several of the Scotch, Lord Loughborough, &c., to get rid of his brogue, but always spoke in a feigned voice like Leoni the Jew singer. His eloquence was of an argumentative metaphysical cast, and his great art always appeared to me to be to watch his opportunity to introduce a proposition unperceived, when his cause was ever so bad, afterwards found a true argument upon it, of which nobody could be more capable, and then give way to his imagination in which he was by no means wanting, nor in scholarship, particularly classical learning, thanks to Westminster. . . . Like the generality of Scotch, Lord Mansfield had no regard to truth whatever. Sir Thomas Clerk, Master of the Rolls, said to Sir Eardley Wilmot, 'You and I have lived long in the world, and of course have met with a great many liars, but did you ever know such a liar as Will. Murray, whom we have seen capable of lying before twelve people, every one of whom he knows knows also that he lies.' But the worst part of his character as a judge was what Mr. Pitt called inventing law, and no fond parent could be more attached to his offspring than he was to such inventions. He had a most indecent habit of attending the appeals against his own decrees in the House of Lords. Lord Bathurst, when Chancellor, was so overawed by Lord Mansfield's manner that he literally, as Speaker, decided a cause against a decree of his own, when, upon counting the House some time after, there was a majority of one against Lord Mansfield's opinion, but it was too late. Lord Bathurst was flustered, and, in his confusion, gave it against. At the same time nobody was enough interested to call for a division. Mr. Hume told me that, after one of his Sunday evening circles, Lord Mansfield was boasting to him, which he was apt to do, of the quantity of business which he went through. Mr. Hume said, 'How was it possible?' Lord Mansfield said he would tell him his secret. When he went to the sittings at the Council or any of the other Courts he called for a list of the causes, and he could easily distinguish which would draw attention, and those he studied as well as he could or as his time permitted; the others he left to chance or off-hand opinions. Lord Camden always said that he was sure Lord Mansfield never decided a cause right or wrong from a pure motive all his life."

This bit completes the cabinet:—"Lord Hardwicke, with great deliberation and sanctity, sacrificed Admiral Byng to be shot, contrary to every rule of justice and to the best naval opinions, to stem the public clamour and save his son-in-law."

Here is some more fun :—

"Lord Melcombe succeeded to his place. As we were to walk two and two, I thought it stupid to pass so many hours together without speaking. I broke my resolution, and as he was more than ready on his part, we conversed very freely during the whole day. In the warmth and openness of my temper I could not help asking him what could possibly tempt him to try to raise an opposition against me at Wycombe. He made the same answer as he did to Lord Bute, 'that he conceived I was too young to trouble my head about such things.' I told him that 'it was that which provoked me the most of anything, for he knew the contrary most intimately well.'—'Well,' said he, 'when did you ever know anybody get out of a great scrape but by a great lye.' After this it was impossible to 'formaliser avec lui,' and I lived afterwards upon very familiar terms with him to the time of his death."

Here, another character, that of Lord Bute :—

"It is not easy to give a just idea of the character of the Earl of Bute, as it consisted of several real contradictions and more apparent ones, with no small mixture of madness in it. His bottom was that of any Scotch Nobleman, proud, aristocratical, pompous, imposing, with a great deal of superficial knowledge such as is commonly to be met with in France and Scotland, chiefly upon matters of Natural Philosophy, Mines, Fossils, a smattering of Mechanics, a little Metaphysics, and a very false taste in everything. Added to this he had a gloomy sort of madness which had made him affect living alone, particularly in Scotland, where he resided some years in the Isle of Bute, with as much pomp and as much uncomfatableness in his little domestic circle as if he had been King of the Island, Lady Bute a forlorn queen, and his children slaves of a despotick tyrant. He read a great deal, but it was chiefly out of the waybooks of Science and pompous Poetry. Lucan was his favourite poet among the ancients, and Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex his favourite author and object of imitation. He admired his letters, and had them almost by heart. He excelled most in writing, of which he appeared to have a great habit. He was insolent and cowardly, at least, the greatest political coward I ever knew. He was rash and timid, accustomed to ask advice of different persons, but had not sense and sagacity to distinguish and digest, with a perpetual apprehension of being governed, which made him, when he followed any advice, always add something of his own in point of matter or manner, which sometimes took away the little good which was in it, or changed the whole nature of it. He was always upon stilts, never natural except now and then upon the subject of women."

In this first volume Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's task has been light so far as original writing is concerned, although he must have had much labour of arrangement. He has done little but print portions of the excellent notes of his ancestor, without so much as changing the archaic spelling, but carefully cutting out the many repetitions of the original. When, however, he reaches his seventh chapter,—that on the repeal of the Stamp Act,—he gives us a taste of his own quality, by writing a very clear introduction :—

"By the end of 1765 Shelburne had returned to public life. Appearing in the House of Lords, he at once attacked the Stamp Act, though unsupported and alone, recollecting possibly what had followed a similar bold declaration in favour of peace a few years before. The Earl of Suffolk, during the debate on the address on December 17th, in moving an amendment, used language of the most insulting character with reference to the colonists. Shelburne replied. On his way to London he had an interview with Pitt at Bath, and consequently spoke animated not only with the consciousness of a good cause, but with the knowledge that he was the mouthpiece of a more

powerful statesman than himself, though possibly this was one of the occasions when he felt that the Great Commoner had preferred throwing the responsibility of overt action on others to taking it on his own shoulders. 'I was desirous,' Shelburne wrote immediately afterwards to his chief, 'to act with firmness, and without regard to little views, upon those principles which made part of the conversation you honoured me with at Bath. There were other motives, likewise, which incited me very strongly to the part I took. I felt attaching the name of *rebellion* hastily, and *traitors*, to the Americans, and comparing them to the Scots at Derby, which was the language used, dangerous, and perhaps both imprudent and unjust. I could not help deprecating as strongly as I could, a motion which seemed to preclude a repeal, before it was considered thoroughly how far it might be necessary, and without committing myself on what might be fit to be done, I endeavoured to distinguish the real ties by which America might be supposed to hold to this country, in order to obviate objections arising from a thousand false lights thrown out on the subject; acknowledging the power of Parliament to be supreme, but referring the expediency of the act to be considered in a commercial view, regard being had to the abilities of the Americans to pay this tax, and likewise to the consequences likely to proceed in any event from the late violence.' With these sentiments, he accordingly declared,—'Before we resolve upon rash measures, we should consider first the expediency of the law, and next our power to enforce it. The wisest legislators have been mistaken. The laws of Carolina, though planned by Shaftesbury and Locke, were found impracticable, and are now grown obsolete. The Romans planted colonies to increase their power; we to extend our commerce. Let the regiments in America, at Halifax or Pensacola, embark at once upon the same destination, and no intervening accident disappointing the expedition, what could be effected against colonies so populous and of such magnitude and extent? The colonies may be ruined first, but the distress will end with ourselves.'"

The second volume of this work is likely, from the period with which it will deal, to be even more interesting than the first.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

The British Army in 1875. By John Holms, M.P. (Longmans & Co.)

It is a daring thing for an outsider to offer suggestions for the re-modelling of a profession; but we must admit that, in the present instance, the boldness is justified by thoughtfulness, modesty, and a remarkable knowledge of facts. Mr. Holms's book deserves to be read and pondered over by all, for, if his deductions are sometimes faulty, his premisses are sound. And, although his suggestions often betray the theorist, they are ingenious, and contain many hints which would be valuable to the authorities in Pall Mall, were the latter capable of being taught. We agree with Mr. Holms that the military affairs of this country are in a dangerous condition. There was indeed in 1870 and 1871 a spasm of zeal for reform; but it was exhausted in the necessary task of destruction, leaving that of reconstruction yet to be accomplished. However, we will pass over the picture which Mr. Holms draws of our present military system, and proceed at once to his suggestions for improvement. Summarized, these are as follows: Uniform short service in all branches, the soldier enlisting for seven years, of which only two or three should be passed with the colours; a reserve of thoroughly trained men; no recruits to be enlisted under twenty years of age; special

enlistment for Colonial and Indian service; organization of the army in corps complete in themselves, and permanently attached to a district; complete responsibility and decentralization; practice of generals in peace manoeuvres. He would also abolish the militia, and encourage the volunteers. With regard to short and uniform enlistment, we may remark that in Prussia and Austria the cavalry are kept in peace nearly up to the war strength, it being admitted that this branch of the service cannot with advantage be suddenly expanded. The engineers and artillery likewise require long and constant training. Still in these corps there is less objection to a mixture of young and old soldiers than exists in respect to the cavalry, for in both engineers and artillery some of the work can without detriment be performed by men comparatively slightly trained. As to the infantry, it is evident that, if we require an army capable of sudden expansion, we must have a large reserve. But a large reserve means a large number of short service men, or a passing into the reserve before the decline of manhood. It seems to us that the first point to be settled is, what are to be the relative proportions of the peace and war establishments? That must depend upon the amount of training—including discipline—which the reserve is to receive. The higher the training of the reserve the larger can it be. On the other hand, if the training merely means drill, a battalion cannot receive a large number of reserve men without becoming inefficient. The present system is objectionable in many ways. The period of service with the active army is not long enough to assure a man a means of livelihood during the best years of his life, and too long to enable him to return to his trade without the mortification of finding that he has lost much of his skill, and that he has been distanced by his contemporaries. It would be better were the reserve composed partly of old soldiers, who after from eight to twelve years of service should be induced by liberal treatment to enter the reserve, partly by men who after a year or eighteen months' service have discovered that the army was not to their liking. After three years' service a soldier may be perfect in his drill, and know his duty thoroughly; but neither drill nor discipline has become a second nature, and without that second nature troops in moments of difficulty and danger are not trustworthy.

Mr. Holms objects to narrow localization, and thinks that it should be accomplished by assigning a large district to a *corps d'armée*, not small districts to regiments. We see no reason why regimental and corps organization should not be combined. Undoubtedly there would be great advantage in organizing our army in corps, for such a system would enable a death-blow to be struck to that obstacle to all efficiency, responsibility, and mobility—centralization. Surely the example of France ought to have taught us that centralization is in the highest degree objectionable. Our existing system of administration is extremely costly, and tends rather to obstruct than to forward public business. "At the War Office in Berlin, in 1870, some 268 men managed the whole of their large army at a cost of 51,739*l.*, whereas our small army was mismanaged by 568 persons at Pall

Mall, and at a cost that same year of 170,000*l.*" Since then the expenditure on the War Office has increased. Again, referring to the same year, Mr. Holms says, "The whole cost of the War Office and Control Department in Berlin was only 170,000*l.* The cost of the same department with us was 568,000*l.*, and to which it had steadily grown from 269,000*l.* in 1853."

Mr. Holms is severe on the militia, for which, we confess, we have a sneaking fondness, a fondness which a large portion of the public shares. Still we admit that, under the conditions of modern warfare, it is a question whether the force has not become obsolete. We know something of the militia, for we have seen in 1855-56, and in 1857-58, regiments which, after a few months' embodiment, could vie in manœuvring-power and appearance with average battalions of the line. In the case, however, of a European war, there would be no time to bring up the militia to a reasonable standard of efficiency. In the moment of greatest peril, consequently, it would be useless. We should, therefore, ask ourselves seriously the question, not whether the militia has some good qualities, but whether, for the same money, it is not possible to obtain a force of greater value. The militia could not be ready for field service under several months, and then would be inferior to the enemy's regular troops. The militia by giving a bounty competes injuriously with the army in enlistment. Most of its officers are, compared to those in the regular forces, inefficient from want of experience. There is never any security that the men will be forthcoming when wanted; and not only are there many deserters from the regular forces and army reserve in the militia, but the same man is frequently borne on the rolls of several corps at the same time. A few of the facts given by Mr. Holms in connexion with the militia deserve attention. On the 30th of November, 1873, the number of militiamen, excluding officers, but including permanent staff, was in round numbers 105,000. The total of officers and men which had been voted was 129,000. Of the number enrolled, only 74,200 answered to their names at the trainings, and of these many were, from want of instruction and physical causes, quite inefficient. These ought certainly to be deducted from the rolls of the militia when we begin to count the number of men available. During the year ending the 30th of November, 1873, no fewer than 10,418 deserters from the militia were advertised for. Of these, 5,800 got clear off. The amount voted for this force for 1873-74 was 1,227,443*l.* The volunteers during the same year had 160,750 men, costing 430,320*l.* The difference in numbers and cost is certainly sufficient to justify Mr. Holms's preference for the volunteers. It must be remembered, however, that by abolishing the militia we should not probably to any great extent increase either the numbers or efficiency of the volunteers, both of which have almost reached the extreme limits practicable. The question therefore is, can we substitute for the present militia, and at the same cost, a force which, though smaller in numbers, shall on the whole be more valuable for fighting work? We think that this may be done by increasing the army reserve, and taking care that it shall be forthcoming when wanted. As to the men who, it is asserted, enlist in the militia but would not

join the line, with a little management place might be found for them among the volunteers, unless they are mere loafers, simply joining the militia in order to obtain an occasional month's subsistence, in which case they are no good in any branch of the land forces. As to the country gentlemen, if they like soldiering, they can join the volunteers or yeomanry, though, as a rule, the officers of these corps ought, in our opinion, to be men who, in addition to county connexion, possess military experience gained in the regular army.

We are tempted to touch on many other points in Mr. Holms's suggestive volume, but prefer referring those interested in the subject he treats to the book itself, which is the work of an able and thoughtful man, who deserves the thanks of the community for his endeavour to enlighten it on military affairs.

Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By Walter Farquhar Hook. Vol. X.—*Reformation Period.* (Bentley & Son.)

FIFTEEN years have gone by since Dr. Hook, in 1860, published the first volume of this series of "Lives." The whole work was then dedicated to an only brother and an only sister, "In remembrance of dear ones departed." We are reminded of this homage of affection by the grave, if not mournful, tone of the Introduction to this tenth volume. The delay in the appearance of this portion of the work is accounted for by the indisposition of the author, and "the infirmities increasing upon him as he draws near that time of life when we are warned that those who are strong enough to reach it will find their strength but labour and sorrow." To these words (which are not, however, of universal application) Dean Hook adds a remark from Dr. Hammond:—"It is time for me to be weary, which yet I am unwilling to be while my labour may be useful." The latter is the wiser view of life. "Threescore and ten" may give men a right to plead weariness, but a man is only as old as he feels, and, like Dr. Hammond, if he feel strong, work is heartily welcome. And Dean Hook does, in truth, take this view of life and labour also. As he puts this volume, with its four lives (Grindal, Whitgift, Bancroft, and Abbot), into the hands of the public,—and, we may say at once, that public will find profit and pleasure in perusing them,—the author announces that he has another volume nearly ready for the press, and that it will contain "the important life of Archbishop Laud." We understand, as we said last week, that life will occupy the whole of that volume. The Dean, moreover, looks still farther ahead, and informs us that "the biographies of Laud and Juxon will bring to a conclusion that period of our history which bears upon the Reformation of the Church, and with those of their successors its modern history will begin."

The four lives in the present volume are related in three hundred pages. The average is only seventy-five pages to each; but it is wonderful how much a man may say within a limited space, if he will only stick to his subject, and be in nowise tempted to depart from it. Not overmuch was required for any of these biographies. We know, or we are here reminded, that Grindal was a Cumberland

man, born in 1519. His name is associated with that of Ridley, whose chaplain he was, and locally with that of St. Bees, every student at which place should honour Grindal's name. In the troubled times of Mary, he went abroad,—the details of his life at Strasbourg are full of interest,—and after he returned, and was successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of York, and, lastly, of Canterbury, he found no gentle mistress in Elizabeth. Dr. Hook is a stout champion of that Queen; but she particularly disagreed with Grindal, who could not look as she looked upon the question of "prophesyings" or meetings of the clergy for the exposition of Scripture. Grindal died, in a sort of disgrace, in his palace at Croydon, in 1583.

On Grindal's successor, Whitgift, Elizabeth's favourite primate, Dean Hook looks with a correspondingly favourable eye. He especially points out as praiseworthy Whitgift's attention to the affairs of the Church in Wales. This, however, seems to have chiefly consisted in the countenance and encouragement Whitgift rendered to William Morgan (afterwards Bishop) in his translation of the Scriptures into Welsh. Bishop Morgan nobly acknowledged the primate's aid in the dedication of the work to Elizabeth:—"Quod (opus) cum vix essem aggressus, et rei difficultate et impensarum magnitudine pressus, in limine (quod aiunt) succubissem... nisi Reverendus in Christo Pater Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus ut progredieret effecisset, et adjuvisset liberalitate, auctoritate, et consilio." The fact thus recorded Dr. Hook thinks to be of historical value, "as the opinion generally prevails that at the Reformation little or no care was taken of the Church in Wales."

Oppressed by Whitgift, the clergy who held Puritan sentiments found no benefit after Bancroft was elevated to the Archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury. He acted, it is true, on principle; but his arrogance was hardly compensated by his private virtues, and his passion was not excusable even when applied to the developing of sound argument.

In popular memory, Abbot lives most vividly as the intense hater and pitiless enemy of Laud, and as the involuntary slayer of one of Lord Zouch's keepers, whom the sporting primate accidentally shot with an arrow in a stag-hunt in Bramzil Park. Abbot is further remembered for his blasphemous flattery of James the First. Nevertheless, this prelate—sagacious, perhaps, of the quarter whence the wind was beginning to blow—was an opponent of the despotic measures put in force, or sought to be so put, by Charles the First. Guildford, his native town, has no strong memory for Abbot's defects. There, he is remembered as one of the men of whom the town may be proud. Abbot died in 1633, not 1625, as Dean Hook inadvertently says at page 305, before the storm came which swept away for a time established church, monarchy, and all their dignitaries, but for the coming of the revolution, Dean Hook holds Abbot to be in part responsible.

In dealing at length with these biographies, the author maintains his old simplicity of style and his strict impartiality between parties. He thus speaks of the Reformation:—

"If the Reformation under Edward VI. was not a failure, it certainly was not a success. Certain profligate noblemen, most active in the cause, maintained the Reformation in words; but, to all

appearance, over their hearts religion had no salutary influence. With the spoils of a plundered church they had filled their coffers; but for the fruits of the Spirit we have too often to look in vain among the Protestants as well as among the Papists."

Dean Hook is equally laconic in his definition of Nonconformists:—

"The Roman Catholics seceding from the Church in England are justly styled nonconformists: their ministers are regularly ordained clergy, who are not called to submit to any ceremony when they think proper to conform to the rites of the English Church. For Protestant dissenting ministers to assume the title of nonconformists is contrary to all Church principle. They are not ordained clergy, and could not therefore conform if they would: before they could conform they would have to be ordained."

Bishop Grindal's grapes were as famous as the Bishop of Ely's strawberries at an earlier period, but they once brought him into trouble:—

"When he was Bishop of London, he was celebrated for his grapes at Fulham, which he cultivated with great care, and he sent an annual present of them to the queen. How dangerous it was in those days to indulge even in an act of kindness, may be seen from what happened on one of these occasions. The season being backward, he was obliged to delay the transmission of the grapes. Eight days passed in September, and they were not yet fitted to become a royal present. In a postscript of a letter to Cecil, Grindal mentioned this circumstance; but withal expressed a hope, that in the following week the queen's majesty would have the grapes. Grindal sent them by one of his servants as soon as they were ripe. A report was immediately raised that one of his household lay dead of the plague, and that three more were sick. Great indignation was expressed at the danger to which the queen and her court were exposed. Had there been any foundation for this false report, it would have fared ill with the poor prelate. He thought it necessary to vindicate himself, which he did in a letter to Cecil:—"I hear that some fault is found with me abroad, for sending my servant lately to the court with grapes, seeing one died in my house of the plague (as they say) and three more are sick. The truth is, one died in my house the 19th of this month, who had laid but three days; but he had gone abroad languishing above twenty days before that, being troubled with a flux; and thinking to bear it out, took cold, and so ended his life. But I thank God there is none sick in my house; neither would I so far have overseen myself, as to have sent to her majesty, if I had not been most assured that my man's sickness was not of the plague; and if I suspected any such thing now, I would not keep my household together, as I do. Thus much I thought good also to signify unto you. God keep you. Yours in Christ,

"EDM. LONDON.

"From Fulham: September 20th, 1569."

Of the "magnificent" side of Whitgift's character and practice we have these details:—

"Of Whitgift, it may be said that his tastes were simple so far as he was personally concerned. When he was at home he did not indulge in luxurious living, but he delighted in splendour and display on great and fitting occasions. The good people of Canterbury rejoiced exceedingly to hear that he would be enthroned in person, and they were not a little pleased to find that there was to be on this occasion an approach to the ancient hospitality with which the enthronization of the primates had been observed with splendour nowhere surpassed. Cranmer, Parker, and Grindal, for reasons not assigned, but probably on account of their comparative poverty, had avoided the expense by being enthroned by proxy. Whitgift, the son of a wealthy merchant, was a man of private fortune, and he was willing to expend

upon the Church what appeared to be necessary to conduct with becoming grandeur the splendour of the high office to which he had been elected. As a bishop he could not be too humble in his style of living, and his wants were comparatively few; but he did not forget that he was also a lord of parliament, and he determined that the spiritual aristocracy should not be trampled upon by the temporal peers, who, under the leading of Leicester, desired, before all things, to lower them in the eyes of the public. Different ages have different tastes. In our own age an affectation of humility is encouraged, whereas, even in the last century, men desired to uphold what they called the dignity of the Church, by a magnificence of display which would in the present age give offence."

Treating of Bancroft and the Puritans, the author says:—

"Neal, the historian of the Puritans, unwilling to leave the dead champion of the Church without a parting blow, states that the unostentatious manner of living practised by Bancroft gave rise to the following satire on his death:—

Here lies his grace in cold clay clad,
Who died for want of what he had.

It seems strange that the Puritan historian should object to the simplicity of his life. Can it be that he was angered at the sternness with which the archbishop had repressed the excesses of the—at that time—Puritan University of Oxford. Bancroft was indeed stern to the Puritans, but against whom was this strictness exhibited? Those who were the objects of severity were persons who, having sworn to obey the law of the Church, objected to adhere to their oath. We do not, under these circumstances, wonder at his being maligned, but we may question the justice of the charge brought against him of being too strict and severe."

The volume abounds in picturesque descriptions. Whitgift at the side of the dying Elizabeth might inspire an artist; and the incident which led to Abbot's temporary suspension is thus represented:—

"The Archbishop having been invited by Lord Zouch to his house in Bramzil Park, joined his noble host in that which was then the favourite relaxation of clergy and gentry alike, a stag-hunt in the park. With a caution which was customary to him, Abbot had warned the keepers that they should not advance too far when urging the game towards the sportsmen. Notwithstanding this injunction, one Peter Hawkins had twice during the day exposed himself to some danger, in his eagerness to give the Archbishop good sport, and had been rebuked for so doing. It is probable that his Grace was not a skilled marksman, for his earlier days had been spent, rightly, amid theological studies, and he had not possessed the opportunity of practising that art of shooting which then, as now, formed the favourite amusement, or toil, of the aristocracy. At all events, a buck rose in front of the Archbishop. He quickly discharged an arrow at the game, when, to the horror and consternation of all, it was perceived that his Grace's arrow had missed its mark, and had pierced the arm of the over zealous keeper. An artery had been severed, and, in a short time, the unfortunate man bled to death. The agony of Abbot's mind was deep and lasting: upon the widow of Peter Hawkins he immediately settled an annuity of 20*l.*, tantamount in those days to 200*l.*, and, during the rest of his life, he observed Tuesday, the day of the fatal occurrence, as a weekly fast."

We close the volume with respect for the ability and industry of the Very Reverend author, with a strong desire to see his promised volume on Laud, and with our sincere wishes that he may happily produce the succeeding volumes necessary for the completion of the work, and live long after it to

enjoy the honour due to him for a work of such labour, and in itself of so much importance.

On the Wing. By the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Montgomery. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Most people, we presume, will treat this book as one of the many which are annually produced by persons who wish to let all the world know that they have been to such out-of-the-way places as Cannes, Florence, or Naples; and with such no doubt it is to be reckoned, though Mrs. Montgomery describes the well-known scenes—Hyères and Bologna, Corso and Chiaja—pleasantly enough, and, from the method which she has adopted of describing her own experiences by the help of fictitious characters, she is able to avoid the ordinary guide-book style. To us, however, the main interest of the book consists in the fact that, whereas nearly every English man or woman who goes to Italy, and writes a book about it, writes, if he or she has any theological proclivities at all, from the violently Protestant point of view, and waxes eloquent on liquefying blood and winking pictures, Mrs. Montgomery, on the other hand, is a devout Roman Catholic, of somewhat recent formation indeed, as we may gather from various expressions, but none the less, or, perhaps, all the more, ardent on that account. Now books by Roman Catholics are, no doubt, common enough; but still it does not often occur to the ordinary reader to come across a book professedly on secular subjects by a pious Catholic, or indeed to find the distinctive points of Roman theology treated in an *unprofessional* manner. We suspect that the clergy of that Church, with their usual practical sense, rather discourage what, for want of a better word, we may call the “goody” style of writing, to which English authoresses, even some of the best, are at times so prone. Consequently, it is not without a sense of novelty that we contemplate the characters of Mrs. Montgomery’s *quasi*-story talking about confessions and indulgences much in the same half-devout, half-sentimental style as the heroines of some of our “Anglican” novelists adopt in regard to the ordinary rites of their own Church. The sort of affectionate familiarity with sacred things which permits a gentleman to “chaff” a lady about her “greediness for indulgences” is certainly comical to the Protestant mind. But still more curious is the state of things shown by the same gentleman’s remarks on hearing the account of a certain criminal, who, after being deservedly sentenced for a brutal murder, had made a most edifying end. He as good as implies that he would not mind being in this criminal’s place, for the sake of the advantages on his entry into the next world, which the prayers of the surrounding populace would give him; that is to say, the social wrong done by the criminal is entirely ignored, in consideration of the purely selfish advantage to be gained by what is called “preparation” for death. If this is really a fair representation of “Peter’s creed” at the present day, as held by an ordinarily cultivated, though not scientifically theological, Roman Catholic, we can only say that it differs from that held by St. Paul by a wider interval than ever separated those eminent apostles in their lifetime. There are various other little touches in the book which illustrate rather amusingly

the way in which extremes meet. No Calvinist could preach the doctrine of “faith against works” more distinctly than does our Ultramontane authoress in the passage we have referred to; and there is something of the same sort in the cool assumption made elsewhere, that Savonarola (presumably because he was at issue with Rome) must have had some “snare in his life,” some flaw in his moral character. The well-read gentleman of the story decides that it was “spiritual pride,” that stick which has served the defenders of authority to beat so many a dog of “private judgment.”

However, as this is not a theological journal, we will say no more on these subjects, and only remark on one or two details in which Mrs. Montgomery seems to us to stand in need of correction. How she can think that it is harder to get a “nice bit of colour” among English red brick and elm-trees than among the grey stone and olives of Provence, passes our comprehension. There is brightness enough no doubt, but very little positive colour, between Lyons and Marseilles, unless it be in the autumn, when the vines are red. If, too, by the way, she did not see “the first stunted olive-trees” till she approached the latter town, she must have been asleep for the last 100 miles. We would just add that Rosinante was not a mare, and that the Emperor Tiberius was not, as far as we know, open to the charge of cowardice; and we think we shall have done enough in the way of adding to Mrs. Montgomery’s stock of miscellaneous information, and given our readers sufficient material from which to form an idea of the general character of her work.

A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect, and Collection of Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex. By the Rev. W. D. Parish. (Lewes, Farncombe & Co.)

A VALUABLE addition to what has already been done for the Sussex dialect. No doubt, as the compiler himself feels vividly enough, much yet remains to do. “I am convinced,” he writes, “that there are many more words yet to be recorded, and I hope that some of my readers will send me materials for a larger dictionary of the Sussex dialect, which I hope some day to be able to complete.” But he has acted wisely in publishing the list now before us. It may serve as a basis for his future work, in the completion of which we wish him all success; and also it may serve to stimulate others to give him the assistance he invites, and deserves. Such collections can only be made perfect, or approximately perfect, by combined labour. One may omit the rest of the well-known line, and say simply *ἐπαυος τάδε γ’ ἐστίν*.

It may, perhaps, be found that Sussex has claims peculiarly its own on the student of our language. Certainly in its early history this section of England distinguished itself by a special conservatism. This was, no doubt, due in a great measure to the physical character of the country. The woods that in one part covered its face like wild unrazed hair checked the progress of civilization. The weald, “formerly an immense forest, called by the Britons Coit Andred, and by the Saxons, Andredes-weald,” extended from the Downs to the Surrey hills. And, possibly, if we knew all about it, we might detect that some-

thing of that conservative habit was due to the nature of the race that settled there and gave the district its name. Anyhow, it is a fact that Sussex was one of the last parts of the island to recover Christianity, or, in other words, that it clung to its idols with a peculiar fondness and pertinacity. Such a country is likely to excite no ordinary interest in the observer and collector of old things, be they words, or thoughts, or customs. We are glad, therefore, that there is a “chield amang” them “taking notes,” or adding to the notes of his predecessors in the investigation.

Mr. Parish’s dictionary has two special recommendations:—(1) The illustrations it gives straight from the lips of the natives; and (2) The judicious abstinence from etymologizing.

(1) A quotation is often more useful than a definition. It leaves one less at another’s mercy. And what is more, it may give one some insight into the feelings and opinions of the natives. Mr. Parish is very happy in this respect. He has evidently some appreciation of “the humours” of his parishioners and their neighbours, and the sayings he quotes are not only lexically instructive, but often highly characteristic and entertaining. Thus, under the word *Sheeres* we read:—“The true Sussex man divides the world into two parts. Kent and Sussex forms [*sic*] one division, and all the rest ‘the Sheeres.’ [Compare the use of the word in the Eastern Anglia.] I have heard China and Australia both described as in the sheeres; but I confess that I was somewhat startled at being told that I was myself ‘a man as was well acquaint with the sheeres, and had got friends in *all parts* of this world and of the world to come.’” A good many persons whose knowledge of French is not all that might be wished, may sympathize with the fisherman who said—“I can make shift to parly a bit myself, but deuce-a-bit can I make out when the Frenchies begin to parly me.” The remark that instances “*hunch*, m. [*i. e.*, Mid Sussex], a nudge,” is,—“I thought they were sweethearts because I see him give her a hunch in church with his elbow.”

(2) Mr. Parish has exercised a wise discretion in not attempting to derive the words he tabulates. Undoubtedly, Mr. Skeat is quite right in urging the members of the Dialect Society to be content with recording facts, and leave etymological conjectures alone. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the conjecture is absolutely worthless. But this is not all: a wrong theory in this direction is almost certain to damage the report of the current usage of the word. It is only human that the etymologist should be in danger of applying some gentle pressure to accommodate matters to his idea, and so the value of all he does is seriously diminished. Mr. Parish, although not working in connexion with the Dialect Society, has had the good sense to follow Mr. Skeat’s advice. He thought it hard at first, but he made himself abide by it, and presently saw the wisdom of it. We hope others will imitate him. He saved himself a thousand snares by so minding such judicious counsel. The very opening of his word-list is convincing to this effect. He is speaking of the prefix *a-* in such words as *a-dry*, *a-lost*, *a-nigh*; and he goes on to say, “It is almost invariably used with the participle as ‘I am *a-going* as soon as I can.’” Now the *a-* of *a-dry* is quite

different from the *a- of a going* ! This sort of thing, from beginning to end of the book, or in any degree, would certainly have much reduced the praise we can justly bestow on Mr. Parish's work as it now stands.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A Short History of the English People. By J. R. Green, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THERE are marks in Mr. Green's book that he fully intended it to win that universal adoption as the Short English History which we are happy to think it actually is winning. It is squeezed into a single volume of more than 800 closely-printed pages, that it may be admitted at once into schools. Lest any one should excuse himself from reading or buying it on the ground that it does not contain the whole history, it is carried down to the commencement of the present Ministry, though the closing chapter, in which fifty-nine most important years are chronicled in eight pages, can evidently serve no more serious purpose. And we think we observe throughout that the tone of sentiment and opinion has been carefully studied, so as to give reasonable satisfaction to cultivated readers, and, at the same time, not needlessly to offend the prejudiced. We heartily approve both the plan and the execution of it, and think Mr. Green and the public equally to be congratulated on the result. It was time that the fruits of a whole rich period of research should be made generally accessible, and the work of producing a complete narrative which should do this in a short compass, with a luminous method, and in an equable style, intelligent and yet not overloaded with thought, was, if not the highest that could be undertaken, yet likely to be so indefinitely useful that even a historical student of Mr. Green's high pretensions might not think it beneath him. The task he undertook was essentially one of exposition; he writes not for professed historical investigators, though probably few such would not learn from him what they did not know before; he does not philosophize upon the history; indeed, we think he might with advantage have ventured further in this direction; what he seems to profess, and what we think he makes good, is to have acquired all the newest knowledge upon a very large section of history, and to tell what he knows in such a style that every one may read it with little effort, and with such an arrangement, in many points new as well as ingenious, that it may be readily grasped and retained.

It is natural that Mr. Green's knowledge should not be equally complete in all parts of so large a subject. He explains in his Preface that he deliberately abridges the military part, and we heartily agree with the reasons he gives for doing so. It is also easy to see that he has given more attention to the earlier part of the history than the later. The reader begins to be aware of this as soon as he has passed the Revolution. The whole history of the eighteenth century is given by Mr. Green in the style of an experienced historian and a practised writer, one who knows where to look for information and avoids important errors with a practised instinct, but not quite in the style of one who has given deep and independent thought to the subject. We have said that the closing section of the book is

quite perfunctory. The last section but one, entitled 'Modern England,' though greatly superior, yet shows signs of languor. Certainly, if the bulk of the book were not better than this we should not recommend *every* one to read it, though we should still pronounce it worth reading. Our criticism, however, does not apply in an equal degree to the whole of this section. The purely political part of it appears to us satisfactory and in many points admirable, up to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. We become aware, however, from one significant omission, that the writer is losing his interest in his work. He boasts in his Preface of including among the achievements of Englishmen great works of literature and philosophy; and yet he speaks of no purely literary man after Milton. There is not a word of Pope, Swift, Johnson, Wordsworth, or Scott. Nor do we read anything of the great scientific discoverers of George the Third's time, of Priestley, Black, or Davy; nor anything of the philosophy of the eighteenth century, of Berkeley, Hume, Reid, or Hartley. Thus our author's history of the eighteenth century is only satisfactory if it be understood that he intends to confine himself to politics, and this is precisely what he announces that he does not do. He has given us fair notice that he does not lay much stress upon the details of wars, and, therefore, we do not complain of his summary treatment of the War of the Austrian Succession and of the European part of the Seven Years' War. Still war has a political side, which should by no means be overlooked, as well as a purely military side, which we think Mr. Green quite right in abridging to the utmost; and we doubt whether, with so little explanation of the mutual relations of the European Powers as Mr. Green has given, the ordinary reader will carry away any clear comprehension of the two wars we have mentioned. Not but that Mr. Green even here maintains his superiority to the ordinary run of writers of Short Histories; only he does not rise so much above them as in other parts of his book. He is not free from the mistake, which is indeed almost universal among English historians, Macaulay by no means excepted, that it is possible to explain the part taken by England at a great crisis of the European system without stopping to describe with any exactness either that system in general or that particular crisis of it, although the ordinary English reader brings with him no distinct knowledge of the course of Continental history. But what is no very serious shortcoming in the account of such wars as those of the middle of the eighteenth century, becomes so when the Wars of the French Revolution are to be narrated. We confess that we cannot consider Mr. Green's account of these as being a whit more useful than any account contained in the most ordinary school compendium, or, in other words, as being of any use at all. In twenty-eight pages Mr. Green has narrated a war which raged with scarcely any intermission for twenty-two years, and even of these twenty-eight pages several are not devoted to the war but to political matters, such as the Irish Union, changes of Ministry, &c. And yet this was a war replete not only with military incident but with political change beyond any other modern war. We do maintain that, if

a historian can only spare twenty-eight pages for such a subject, he had better leave the subject alone, for even if he has himself the fullest comprehension of it he will most assuredly not convey to an ordinary reader any comprehension of it whatever by so absurdly condensed a narration. We believe that the ordinary reader is likely to be much misled by many statements in this part of Mr. Green's book. From the statement, "the year 1797 saw Lombardy conquered in a single campaign; and while Spain allied herself with France, and Prussia concluded a treaty of amity, Austria was forced to purchase peace in the treaty of Campo Formio," who would not gather that Spain and Prussia made peace in 1797 instead of 1795? Does not the following sentence, "At this moment, too, the overthrow and death of their leader, Maximilian Robespierre, brought about the downfall of the Jacobins, and a more moderate government which succeeded, the Government of the Directory, united the whole people in the defence of the country," seem to convey that the Government of the Directory was set up *immediately* on the fall of Robespierre? These ambiguities seem produced by over-condensation. The following cannot be called an ambiguity, and is evidently due to haste:—"Austria and Prussia turned (*i. e.*, in 1793) from the vigorous prosecution of the French war to the final partition of Poland." There are two errors here. The *final* partition of Poland took place in 1795, not 1793, and in the partition of 1793 Austria had no share. Many other marks of haste may be discerned in these excessively crowded pages: Czar *Peter* twice printed by mistake for Czar Paul; Lord Howe's victory assigned to June 21 instead of June 1; and many opinions are hazarded which seem to us equally hasty. For instance, "By the fatal indecision of the Ministry, Prussia was left unaided till it was too late to aid her," *i. e.*, in 1806. Now most German historians admit that it was impossible for any Government to aid Prussia so long as Haugwitz had the management of her affairs, and that in Prussia itself up to the very last moment no one felt at all sure that war would actually take place. Again, "Gallantly as Napoleon was still to struggle against the foes who sprang up around him, his ruin became certain from the hour when he fell back from Moscow." This, no doubt, agrees with the received view, but we believe it to be a mere cheap prophecy made after the event; we believe that, on the contrary, Napoleon's Empire stood secure against foreign enemies by means of the Austrian alliance until he obstinately refused all concessions in the summer of 1813, and that his only danger (a serious one, no doubt) was from the discontents at home, which would probably have followed such concessions. But it would be unfair in reviewing a book generally so admirable to dwell at greater length upon the weak points of a very small section of it; we have only called attention to them because the success of the book is already assured, and because a few such blemishes can easily be removed.

The great service which the book is calculated to render to the English people, is that of making their history intelligible to them by a rational division into periods. It has

hitherto presented itself to the helpless school-boy merely as a long succession of kings, every one of whom insists upon having the date of his accession and death remembered along with any "surfeit of lampreys," or other proof that he may have given of originality or force of character. With Macbeth the schoolboy exclaims, "What! will the line extend even to the crack of doom?" and in after-life, if ever he recalls those hours spent over English history, he thinks of them only as "toil and trouble," and of the history itself only as some mystery of unblest witchcraft. Mr. Green is the first person who has interfered in an authoritative manner to put all this to rights. Henceforth the student has divisions large enough, and, therefore, few enough, to be remembered—divisions, also, the very names of which tell half the history. Under the heading "Hundred Years' War," what a multitude of facts fall at once into their place! What a light is thrown in a moment by the title "New Monarchy" on the enigmatical reign and character of Henry the Eighth! How is such a sultan seen to rise necessarily out of the confusion of the Wars of the Roses, and how much more easy it becomes to conceive the mixture in his character of the terrible traits that belong to Oriental despotism with the free vigour, honesty and magnanimity of old English manhood! Equally admirable is the name "Puritan England," which Mr. Green gives to the section in which he narrates the first struggle with the Stuarts. By such a name the student is at once put on the right track. He is called away from mere speculation on the personal character of Charles; speculation which, however interesting, belongs much more properly to biography than to history, and at the same time from the barren casuistical reasonings concerning the lawfulness of resistance, lawfulness of bringing the Sovereign to trial, lawfulness of turning out the Parliament, into which he is so apt to be misled. The capital fact of the period is pointed out to him, and he is invited to consider a new constructive effort made by Christianity after it had assumed the Protestant form, an effort characteristic of England, and giving us a greater respect for our own national character than almost anything else which our history has to show. It may seem no very difficult thing to have invented these divisions; but when it is done by a writer who has authority enough to obtain universal acceptance for them, the achievement is none the less important for not being difficult. To the popular study of history it makes just all the difference. With such a text-book as this English history becomes for the first time a living thing, and makes a great step towards becoming that Bible of the English race which Mr. Carlyle has so truly said it ought to become.

As to the vast number of opinions expressed in this book and judgments passed upon historical characters,—whether Thomas Cromwell was a sort of English Robespierre, whether John, Edward the Fourth, and Charles the Second had the profound political ability here ascribed to them, whether Edward the First's legislation has till now been overrated, whether Oliver was rather an administrator than a statesman, and the policy both domestic and foreign of the Protectorate a series of blunders,—we should scarcely have room to express

concurrence with, or dissent from, the more important of them in the briefest form, even if we could avail ourselves in this review of the small type and broad columns of Mr. Green's book. Sometimes, however, we find ourselves agreeing with him heartily where he deviates from the received opinion, as where he avoids the great error of modern Liberalism in respect to the origin of the Revolutionary War, and to Pitt's behaviour towards the Revolution. On the other hand, such an opinion as that above mentioned about Oliver's foreign policy seems to us really perverse. There is a sort of contradiction in terms in the sentence:—"Never had the fame of England stood higher; and yet never had any English ruler committed so fatal a blunder as that of Cromwell in aiding the ambition of France." It is impossible for a party leader like Cromwell to despise the wishes of his followers, to dispense with temporary success, and to guard against evils that may threaten the next generation in the way that Mr. Green requires. It is doubtful whether French Ascendancy, which can hardly be said to have commenced till 1666, was within reasonable anticipation in 1654, so soon after the troubles of the Fronde, and even if it were, the Protestant champion of that age would surely have put himself in a position which Englishmen could never have been made to understand if he had favoured the great Popish Power of Spain in order to guard against the mere contingency of a French Ascendancy, which many accidental circumstances—for instance, a feeble or slothful character in the French king, then growing to manhood—might have averted. That he may have slightly hastened that Ascendancy, seems to us a small thing compared with the commanding European position which England, then long unaccustomed to have a foreign policy, suddenly assumed under him as the head of the Protestant interest.

The number of opinions contained in this volume, which are just as controvertible as this, is incalculable, and indeed it must be so when such a vast number of opinions on very perplexed questions is crowded into so small a space. The sceptic in history might almost be amused by such a volume. He might ask, Could Mr. Green really prove to the satisfaction of a judge and jury any considerable portion of the thousand and one assertions he makes so confidently? and he might go on to ask whether it is worth while to load the memories of the young with such a multitude of disputable judgments. For Mr. Green, though his tone is modest, assumes throughout a didactic, dogmatic position. He does not seem to have it in view to stimulate thought, but rather to furnish a set of correct opinions. You would say he does not investigate history in order to generalize from it a system of political truth, but, on the contrary, that he tries the acts and the characters presented in history by some political system made already. And what is this political system? It is a kind of residuum produced by taking the opinions fashionable just at present among educated Englishmen, and removing from them the excesses produced by active adhesion to a party, and the narrowness produced by want of knowledge of other countries and other ages. It is a very respectable system, but we suspect a philosopher would question every article it

contains. For instance, one of its fundamental doctrines is that a statesman is shown to be right when his views are adopted by a later generation. Mr. Green says this of Chatham and of the party of the New Model. They were right; for have we not since adopted their opinions? So that a nation in the end always adopts the true view! Is this true of other nations besides the English? All through the seventeenth century Absolutism steadily made way in France, and Catholicism, for the most part, gained ground against Protestantism. Would then a Frenchman of the middle of the reign of Louis the Fourteenth have been entitled to assume that Absolutism in politics and Catholicism in religion were at last proved to be right because the country had adopted both?

We do not ourselves believe that Mr. Green has furnished the model of the kind of book by which the general public or the rising generation may be best enlightened in politics and history. For that purpose we think a very different text-book is wanted, one which should dictate no ready-made opinions, take for granted no conventional political philosophy, and, instead of overwhelming the reader with narrative, should force him to independent thought upon a few facts carefully chosen. Still, much will be gained if this book should come to be universally read, and if school-boys in the higher forms should be required to master it. If it will not lift them out of the groove, it will at least carry them a great distance along it. It will put easily within their reach a vast number of facts and views which at present are only known to professed historical students. It will familiarize them with a thorough and learned treatment of the facts upon which political opinions are built; it may disabuse them of many prejudices; above all, it affords to all who have a taste for such studies the means of laying early a basis at once broad and solid on which they may build a really useful and valuable knowledge of the history of their native country.

Yorkshire Oddities, Incidents, and Strange Events. By S. Baring Gould. 2 vols. (Hodges.)

"A RESIDENCE of many years in Yorkshire," says Mr. Baring Gould, "and an inveterate habit of collecting all kinds of odd and out-of-the-way information concerning men and matters, furnished me, when I left Yorkshire in 1872, with a large amount of material collected in that county relating to its eccentric children." When one remembers that, as one of Mr. Baring Gould's friends told him, "every other Yorkshireman is a character," and that Mr. Baring Gould believes "no other county produces so much originality, and that originality, when carried to excess, is eccentricity," one turns to the promised fruits of Mr. Gould's experience with eagerness.

Well, we are sorry to say it, we are disappointed. We have few of Mr. Gould's personal experiences. In their place we have sometimes very old, sometimes very dull, stories. These are printed from Wilson and Caulfield's 'Wonderful Characters,' Aubrey's 'Miscellanies' (1696), or are condensed from printed narratives, or are made up from chap-books, like that of Blind Jack of Knaresborough, who was a guide to travellers who could see, and who

made some of the best roads in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough and Harrogate. Mr. Gould might have produced such a book, as any one else might have done, without ever having been in Yorkshire at all. On the other hand, we must not omit to observe that the volumes will be found full of amusement by persons who are not familiar with the individuals and incidents that the compiler places before them. To such readers the additions will be as good as new, and as interesting as if they were things noted by Mr. Gould himself during his residence in the county. We have only to regret for our own parts, to whom these details are not entirely novel, that Mr. Gould has not given us his own experiences. These must have been many, and as curious, probably, as they were numerous, for Yorkshire remains, in spite of rail, excursionists, and more general intercourse than there used to be, one of the oddest of counties. We hope that Mr. Gould, now that he has published this batch of Yorkshire oddities, will look over his notes of his own intercourse with the "natives." We are sure that we should have to thank him for a much more generally welcome work than the one now before us, which will, however, as we have intimated, find its own public among those to whom Yorkshire and Yorkshire men and manners are little known.

We may say, by the way, that Mr. Gould must have an odd idea of what an "oddy" means. He apologizes for inserting specimens of the poetry of Preston, the Bradford poet, on the ground that the bard was no oddity at all (yet his poems may be said to be oddly beautiful); and he inserts, without apology, and, therefore, as a true Yorkshire oddity, the common-place murderer Sutcliffe, a Baptist who could take an equally tight grasp of the Gospel and of a man's throat. Neither is there any apology for introducing Jonathan Martin, although Jonathan was neither a Yorkshireman nor an oddity, but an insane creature, who set fire to York Cathedral in order to prove that there was something wrong in Church and State. Again, the only oddity we can find in the story of Robert Aske, the leader in the northern outbreak in defence of the monasteries, churches, and "the old religion," is in its being here at all. Mr. Gould has compiled it from Mr. Froude; and he has such an odd contempt for chronology, that this insurrection of 1536 follows Jonathan Martin's incendiarism of three hundred years later.

Perhaps the oddest thing in this book of oddities is the odd series of so-called ghosts which may be seen by those spectators to whom they are visible in Trinity Church, York. This has the merit of being a contemporaneous matter. It is not an old story, dragged up from the abyss of chap-books; and is, in its way, extremely odd.

A person seated in the gallery of Trinity Church, Micklegate, opposite the eastern painted-glass window, may see "a figure, dressed in white, walking across the window." On Trinity Sunday three figures are said always to appear; but this vision is occasionally to be seen on other Sundays, and even in the broadest light of noon. There are, we are told, two women and a child. Of the women, one is tall and graceful, the second is something like an attendant on lady and child. Mr. Gould, unfortunately, did not go to the church in Micklegate to view this

oddy for himself. A trustworthy friend, however, informs him of his own experience. He saw (while the usual service was going on) the figure of the lady glide to the middle of the window, turn round, and wave her hands. At this signal, nurse and child appeared on the window. The child seemed, by the action of the women, to excite their deepest anguish and sympathy. Mother and child then went off together; but they re-entered, and "the same process of despair and distress was repeated, and then all three retired together." The spectator adds, that usually the figures come on the stage during the musical portions of the service. On one occasion, they were seen without the child. They remained during the whole hymn, making the most frantic gestures of despair. Indeed, the louder the music in that hymn, the more carried away by their grief did they seem to be. On one occasion, Mr. Gould's informant (a clergyman) says that, as the nurse turned, and waved her arm with a stage gesture of farewell, he distinctly saw the arm bare nearly to the shoulder, with beautiful folds of white drapery hanging from it, like a picture on a Greek vase. In all cases, the figures were substantial beings in appearance. "The impression was, that one saw real persons in the churchyard . . . walking past the window outside, and not moving upon the glass." As odd a circumstance as any connected with this mystery, was that "no one in the church seemed to be in the smallest degree attracted or discomposed by all this, or indeed to observe it." Other witnesses speak to single, double, or triple figures; one, a graceful young lady, with robes influenced by the air, is described as walking with a free, light step, sometimes almost "skipping." "The two or three often move quietly backwards and forwards with a dancing movement, like the reflection of the sun on a wall, but taking the form of human figures." The reflection of the sun, cast by a piece of looking glass on a wall, is rather suggestive. Mr. Gould's clerical informant also states, as a peculiarity of the apparition, that "it has much the same effect as that of a slide drawn through a magic lantern when seen on the exhibiting-sheet." But this is in direct opposition to the other statement, that the figures are like living, moving, sentient beings, varied in actions, eloquent in expression of features, and mingling significant pantomime with the pictorial beauty of the *pose plastique*. A lady correspondent says, "the Sunday-school children, who sit in the gallery, see the forms so often as to be quite familiar with the sight, and call them 'the mother, nurse, and child.'" This is not in accordance with another statement, that nearly a year sometimes elapses without an appearance. The apparition is said to have been first seen a century ago. It is not clear to us, from Mr. Gould's version, that it has been seen within the last year or two. Be this as it may, it is the oddest story in the present collection.

The History of Japan. Vol. II., 1865 to 1871, completing the Work. By Francis Ottiwell Adams. (H. S. King & Co.)

In his present volume Mr. Adams takes up his parable at the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, and lays before us a succinct narrative of the wonderful events which make

up the history of Japan from that time down to the year 1871. The revolution which upset the Shōgunate, and which compelled the Mikado to exchange his seclusion at Kiōto for the bustling palace at Yedo or Tokei, as, under the present *régime* it is called, has been repeatedly described in books of travels, in the pages of magazines, and in the columns of newspapers, but never has it been treated in so thorough and precise a way as in the volume before us. As Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary of Legation at Yedo, Mr. Adams had every opportunity of watching, with the eyes of a privileged observer, the political events which came in such fast and furious succession, and of tracing the motives which actuated the leaders of the movement in inaugurating the line of conduct they pursued.

There can be no doubt that, before the advent of foreigners to Japan, there had manifested itself among certain of the Daimios and their followers a growing feeling of irritation at the inconvenience arising from the dual form of government existing in the country. The opening of the ports to foreign trade was the spark which set the already-prepared train in a blaze. The political condition of the Empire became completely disorganized; a state of things which was still further aggravated by the death of the Shōgun, and by the constant drain on the treasury occasioned by the expeditions undertaken against rebellious Daimios and by the heavy indemnities exacted by foreign powers for infringements of the treaties. The first overt act in the revolutionary drama was committed by the ex-Prince of Tosa, who, in a letter addressed to the last Shōgun, wrote as follows:—

"It appears to me that though the government and penal laws have been administered by the military class ever since the Middle Ages, yet since the arrival of foreigners we have been squabbling among ourselves, and much public discussion has been excited. The East and the West have risen in arms against each other, and civil war has never ceased, the effect being to draw on us the insults of foreign nations. The cause of this lies in the fact that the administration proceeds from two centres, and because the empire's ears and eyes are turned in two different directions. The march of events has brought about a revolution, and the old system can no longer be obstinately persevered in. You should restore the governing power into the hands of the sovereign, and so lay the foundation on which Japan may take its stand as the equal of all other nations."

The advice here given was soon followed. The Shōgun resigned his powers into the hands of the Mikado. His example was speedily followed by Daimio after Daimio, until in 1869, 241 out of the total number of 276 Daimios had restored their fiefs to their sovereign.

From this time the tide set in strongly in favour of reform, notwithstanding the occasional hatred of change manifested in the shape of attacks upon foreigners, which were from time to time made by fanatical members of the conservative body. The old order of things soon passed away, and, with a precipitation which alarmed the true friends of the Empire, the Government and people vied with each other in obliterating every trace of the past, and in raising up in its place a new order of things in violent contrast to everything that had preceded it. It is impossible to read Mr. Adams's extremely interesting and accurate account of all these

transformations without feeling a certain amount of disappointment mixed with surprise at the course the nation has pursued and is pursuing. There must be a want of "stuff" in a people who are thus ready to throw overboard every national characteristic and every social tradition in favour of political and domestic systems about which they knew next to nothing. It is impossible to suppose that the leading reformers were able to convince even a small proportion of their countrymen of the wisdom of their views; and what can we say, then, of a nation which has allowed itself to be induced to take, without hesitation, such a perilous "leap in the dark"? The course it is now pursuing is one which it will find to be not unaccompanied with danger, and the Government would do well to take to heart the wise advice Mr. Adams gives in the concluding paragraph of his work, in which he says,—

"Let the Japanese not think that, as a recent writer has announced, they have in one short generation achieved a position in the civilized world that the foremost nations of Europe took centuries to accomplish; let them not expect to be equal of other nations all at once; but let them rather apply their undoubted intelligence to the task of infusing the principles of truth and justice into the rising generation; and of substituting earnest and patient study for the fitful work which only ensures a superficial knowledge; let them be content with steady progress, and so let them choose for their motto, not what the same writer declares to be the national cry, 'Forward! Onward! New Japan; the Land of the Rising Sun!' but rather one drawn from Italy: '*Chi va piano va sano.*'"

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Peregrine's Heir. By J. B. Harwood. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Gunilda. By Mrs. Fanny Martin. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Alice Godolphin, and a Little Heiress. By Mary Neville. 2 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Giannetto. By Lady Margaret Majendie. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. HARWOOD'S is a sensational story of the most distracting description. The hero,—who is a compound of the admirable Crichton, the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, and Arthur Orton, having, at the age of thirteen, a complete familiarity with *Æschylus*, *Aristophanes*, *Juvenal*, and *Catullus*, and an absolute knowledge of the leading modern languages, able also to defeat the majority of grown men in riding, archery, and billiards, and endowed with consummate courtesy of manners and a perfect command of feature,—establishes himself, a nameless lad of unknown parentage, in the family of a stagey and unbending baronet as that gentleman's heir. Sir Peregrine has quarrelled with his only son, in consequence of an unequal marriage, and it is as the lawful issue of that son that the ingenious Darrell makes good his position with his grandfather. He soon succeeds, by his dash and cleverness, in winning the affections of the somewhat desolate old man, and is beloved and respected by all his household except the eldest of his supposed aunts, a lady a good deal like himself in character, who shows most of those striking points which ladies of high birth, as we all know, possess in common with tigers and panthers, and such inferior specimens of ferocity and grace. The most inexperienced novel-reader will, of course, divine that so

proud and unbending a lady has made some disgraceful slip in her time, and that it will be the grateful function of the author sooner or later to roll her in the mud. Rarely, indeed, have the usual vices of the British aristocracy been more fearlessly exposed. When Darrell, at the instigation of this female fiend, has been urged to ride up a perpendicular rock, and has met the fate of Humpty-Dumpty in his gallant attempt, a grand *tableau* is arranged around his death-bed. In several chapters of sustained and lucid eloquence, Darrell, and his abettor, an idiotic clergyman named Meanwell, explain the details of their now abortive conspiracy; while Adeline, who discovers that the lad she has hated is her illegitimate son, discourses at equal length to the astounded circle of footmen, policemen, and friends of the family, on the subject of her own unfortunate passion for a French drawing-master, her seduction under pretence of marriage, her designs upon her sister's lover, and the deception she has practised against her father and family. Then there is a general clearance. Darrell has broken his back, Sir Peregrine receives his dismission from a stroke of paralysis, Adeline becomes a Lady Superior, a rôle well suited to her grim type of energy, and Nellie, her good little sister, pairs off with a naval commander, who is finally Sir Peregrine's Heir. It will be seen that there is plenty of action in the story, and those who can read it at all will like it the better for being a trifle preposterous.

'Gunilda,' though we should incline to the belief that the rougher sex is responsible for its authorship, purports to be the autobiography of a lady who has the serious, but not uncommon misfortune of losing her husband and child, and then settles down for the remainder of her days in company with a friend whose story leads her also to dwell upon the past. Gunilda's observations embrace a wide field, but not one remarkable for its value. It is principally filled with lay figures, varied by an occasional gross caricature. Here is a specimen of the wit and refinement of the supposed lady writer:—

"This Mr. Cantwell is of neither University. A pseudo-parson, what they call a literate, he was once a master in an academy, but mysterious hands were laid on him; the while a magic tongue said *presto!* when, lo! instead of 'Academicus' read 'Reverend.' This newly-fledged deacon has been inflicted upon our Vicar by the Bishop. He is a dark fleshy man of oleaginous appearance, and looks much like a pious hippopotamus, and—in short I detest the man!"

With a few exceptions of this kind, there is nothing in the book out of the beaten path of triviality.

Miss Neville's two little stories are neither good nor bad enough to call for much remark. The author has a lady-like penchant for clergymen, and falls into the customary error of slaying her heroine with consumption. Alice Godolphin is a rather feather-headed young woman, who wastes her affection upon a certain selfish guardsman, and dies of a broken heart. The Little Heiress is formed of sterner stuff, and stoutly resists both the addresses and the viler attempts of her cousin, a wicked baronet, who, failing in his purpose of acquiring her fortune by marriage, endeavours, through the agency of a treacherous French governess, to poison her. She survives all his villainy, and bestows her hand and her

property upon an estimable missionary who adores her.

'Giannetto' is a pleasant little story enough; but the author has (we presume through inexperience) committed the mistake of exciting our interest throughout by the expectation of a thrilling *dénouement*, which falls rather flat when it comes. A young fisherman of the Riviera, born dumb without being deaf (is there any precedent for this?), recovers his voice suddenly in the excitement of a great storm, during which he is out alone in an open boat, and afterwards declines to go to church. He becomes a great singer, and marries a charming and religious lady, of a rank in life above his own, to whom he is a devoted husband, though she can never induce him to reveal the guilty secret which weighs on his mind. At last, when she is on her deathbed, he tells his story, under the persuasion of a zealous Franciscan; and it turns out to be merely that he fancied, on very insufficient grounds, that he consented to recover his voice at the price of his soul. This is really hardly enough to account for Giannetto's melancholy and at times desperate fits of what may be called a diluted Byronism, which make his acquaintances regard him as a kind of moral outlaw, and drive his wife to a premature death. We cannot believe that even an Italian fisherman, at least, one who had become, like Giannetto, a man of the world, a frequenter of all societies, would continue so long under the influence of a fancy of this kind, and allow so foolish a secret to prey upon his mind enough to make the substance of an entire story. So far, it seems to us unnatural. On the contrary, the little bits of Italian life and scenery which are described are natural and lively, and the whole story is written in a "well-educated" and, as we have said, a pleasant style.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A FEW years ago Mr. Alfred Owen Legge wrote a book on 'The Growth of the Temporal Power of the Papacy,' of which he and his friends thought so well that it is now supplemented by two large volumes, entitled *Pius IX., the Story of his Life to the Restoration in 1850, with Glances of the National Movement in Italy* (Chapman & Hall). He here briefly reviews the Pope's life before his election in 1846, and the contemporary events in Italian history. The rest of the work is as prosy a chronicle of the occurrences of the next four years as could possibly have been concocted out of "the glowing pages" of some writers, and the "many other accessible authorities, both English and Italian," which Mr. Legge takes credit to himself for having studied. The study would doubtless have been a profitable one, had Mr. Legge been content to keep his notes and extracts for his own use; but to publish two volumes full of these notes and extracts was not a wise proceeding, and we devoutly hope, for his own sake, that he will not go on issuing another volume about every two years of Pius the Ninth's pontificate. A short, vigorous, and impartial account of recent Italian history (it might even be as long as, but it would need to be a good deal more accurate than, the late Mr. Maguire's work on this subject) would be welcome to many; but Mr. Legge cannot surely expect any mortal being to follow him through his ponderous undertaking, utterly free as it is from all the blandishments of style, and lacking, as it often does, even the allowable graces of grammar.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. publish a translation of M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian's *Brigadier Frédéric*, by the Rev. F. A. Maleson. Looking to the great difficulty of rendering into English

the simple country-French of the authors, the translation is very well done.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM has brought out *The Arctic Navy List*, an enumeration, with brief biographical notices, of the British officers and some civilians who have served in the Arctic or Antarctic regions since 1773. The names of those who wintered in the Polar regions are printed in small capitals, while those of officers who were there in the summer only are in Italics. Many of the notes are interesting. Messrs. Griffin & Co., of Cockspur Street, are the publishers.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Newspaper Press Directory for 1875*, published by Messrs. Mitchell & Co. The work is most useful to journalists, and becomes more necessary as newspapers multiply.

AMONG privately printed books that have come under our notice, we are glad to mention a *Notice of the Life and Writings of Alexander Barclay*, the translator of Brandt's 'Ship of Fools,' by T. H. Jamieson. All that can be ascertained respecting Barclay, who was a man of some note in his time, is here gathered together, supplemented by a careful bibliographical account of his works, some ten in number, the first of which, 'The Castell of Laboure,' was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1506. Barclay was born about 1476, most likely in Scotland, and died in 1552. His name is introduced in Dr. William Baulin's 'Dialogue against the Fever Pestilence,' London, 1564 and 1573, in the following quaint manner:—"Then Bartlet (Barclay), with an hoopyng russet long coate, with a pretie hood in his necke, and five knottes upon his girdle, after Francis tricks. He was borne beyond the cold river Twede. He lodged upon a swete bed of chamomill, under the sinamum tree; about him many sheperdes and shepe, with pleasaunte pipes, greatly abhorring the life of courtiers, citizens, usurers and bankruptes, &c., whose olde daies are miserable. And the estate of sheperdes and countrie people he accompted moste happie and sure."

ANOTHER privately printed book is on our table, and we may say briefly that we have read few pleasanter volumes of mingled literature and gardening than the papers which H. A. B. has collected from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and called *A Year in a Lancashire Garden*. The note on the Roman *viola* deserves the attention of all readers of Vergil.

A NEW edition of the *Catalogue of the London Library* has just appeared. It is a portly volume, of 1,062 pages, large octavo, and is a considerable improvement on the previous edition of 1865. The classified Index of Subjects, at the end of the book, is increased by fourteen large pages, and forms a useful finger-post for those who seek guidance to authorities and to sources of information. The acquisitions made in the Library during the last ten years seem, as far as can be judged by a hasty comparison of this and the previous edition of the Catalogue, creditable, on the whole, to the managers of the Institution.

WE have now received Debrett's *House of Commons* for 1875. It is published by Dean & Son, and is, as far as we have tested it, fully as accurate as usual.

WE have on our table *The Second Book of Caesar's Gallic War*, with a Vocabulary, by J. T. White, D.D. (Longmans).—*Studies from Genoese History*, by Col. G. B. Malleon (Longmans).—*A Supplement to the History of Woodstock Manor and its Environs*, by Rev. E. Marshall, M.A. (Parker).—*Liber Protocolorum*, edited by J. Bain and Rev. C. Rogers (Printed for the Grampian Club).—*Matthei Parisiensis Monachi Sancti Albani Chronica Majora*, Vol. II., edited by H. R. Luard, M.A. (Longmans).—*An Editor's Holiday*, by A. Mackie (Hamilton, Adams & Co.).—*A Passionate Pilgrim, and other Tales*, by H. James, jun. (Boston, Osgood; London, Trübner).—*Skyward and Earthward*, by A. Penrice (S. Tinsley).—*The Rights of Women* (Trübner).—*Holland's "Silver Feast,"* by S. R. Van Campen (Low).—*Will,*

Ability, Mind, Energy; or, Mental Volition, by J. Hands (Burns).—*The Ritualist's Progress*, by A. B. Wilderer (S. Tinsley).—*The Bible Read by the Light of Ideal Science*, by Kuklos (Trübner).—*Christianity and Science*, by A. P. Peabody, D.D. (Low).—*Cure of the Evils in the Church of Scotland*, by Rev. J. Miller, B.D. (Williams & Norgate).—*Cheerful Words*, Vol. II., edited by W. Hyslop (Baillière).—*Sermons*, by the late G. C. Harris, with a Memoir by C. M. Yonge (Macmillan).—*And the Christian Calling*, by Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A. (Macmillan). Among New Editions we have *A Handbook for Executors, Administrators, and Trustees*, by H. E. Ingram (Pettitt).—*Lectures on Skin Diseases*, by E. D. Mapother, M.D. (Longmans).—*The Marvellous Country*, by S. W. Cozens (Low).—*A Whaling Cruise to Baffin's Bay*, by A. H. Markham (Low).—*Visitors' Guide to Sydney* (Sydney, Maddock).—*The Dramatic Unities in the Present Day*, by E. Simpson (Trübner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
Callaway's (Right Rev. H.) Missionary Sermons, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Gladstone's Vaticanism, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Hope's (A. J. B. B.) Worship in the Church of England, 2nd edit. 8vo. 9/6 cl.
May's (Rev. T.) Christian Course, 3rd edit. royal 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Prescott's (Rev. G. F.) Counsels on Prayer, 32mo. 1/6 cl.
Sunday School Exercises, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
- Law.*
Chitty's (J.) Treatise on the Law of Contracts, 9th edit. 8vo. 32/6 cl.
Fry's (D. P.) Law Relating to Vaccination, 6th ed. cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Hall's Essay on the Rights of the Crown, &c., 2nd edit., by R. L. Loveland, 8vo. 25/6 cl.
- Poetry and the Drama.*
Laycock's (S.) Songs and Poems, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, by Singer, Vol. 4, n. ed. 2/6 cl.
- Music.*
Trower's (W. J.) New Metrical Psalter, 13mo. 4/6 cl.
- History.*
Balfie (M. M.), Memoir of, by C. L. Kenny, royal 8vo. 15/6 cl.
Kirpatrick's (W. B.) Chapters in Irish History, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Malleon's (Col. G. B.) Studies from Genoese History, 10/6 cl.
Morell's (J. R. H.) History of Germany, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
- Geography.*
Mellie's (J. C.) St. Helena, royal 8vo. 42/6 cl.
Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Syria and Palestine, new edit. post 8vo. 20/6 cl.
- Philology.*
Burton's Dictation Lesson and Spelling Book, new edit. 1/6 cl.
Cesar's Gallic War, Book 2, by J. E. White, 13mo. 1/6 cl.
Century of Ghazals, translated from the Durrân of Hadd, 1/6 cl.
Davidson and Alcock's Complete Manual of Parsing, 2nd edit. 12mo. 1/6 cl.
- Science.*
Flint's (A.) Essays on Conservative Medicine, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Hooker's (J. D.) Flora of British India, Vol. 1, 8vo. 32/6 cl.
Irish Medical Directory, 1875, 5/6 cl.
Jennings's (S.) Orchids, and How to Grow them in India, &c., 4to. 68/6 cl.
- General Literature.*
Another's Burden, 13mo. 1/6 cl.
De Vere's Report of Fashions, Spring and Summer, 1875, 1/6 cl.
Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks, 8th edit. cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl. (Bohn's Colgate Series)
Farley's (J. L.) Decline of Turkey, 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Holmes's (J.) British Army in 1875, 12mo. 2/6 cl. lp.
Howe's (J. W.) The Breath, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Lady's Knitting-Book, 2nd series, by E. M. C., 16mo. 1/6 swd.
Murray's (C. A.) Prairie Bird, 12mo. 2/6 bds.
Philosophy of Modern Hunting, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Pollard's (E. F.) The Lady Superior, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Riddell's (Mrs.) Mortimer's Estate, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Signs Before Death, new edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Skyring's Builder's Price Book, 1875, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Whiteley's Complete Dressmaker, 16mo. 1/6 bds.

THE ECONOMY OF ENDOWMENTS.

Hamstead, March 3, 1875.

THE two letters of your Oxford Correspondent, published in the *Athenæum* of Jan. 30 and of Feb. 13, in which he has submitted to a somewhat searching criticism the views which I have recently expressed about the disposal of the endowments of the old Universities, show several things to the observant reader. First, they show how very much better it is to take time and trouble, as "T." has evidently done, to understand what a man means by a new proposal, instead of scrambling and sprawling over the subject in a perfectly helpless manner, as some of the daily papers have been content to do. Secondly, these Oxford letters show how prone a controversy is to go off upon a side issue. In its leader of December 28, the *Times* said that the foundation of Owens College, Manchester, was "a practical answer" to the economical principles laid down by Adam Smith; and that, as he had not succeeded in getting these

principles recognized and acted upon, I should not succeed any better. To this I might have replied that the foundation of an institution in ignorance or defiance of economical principles no more proves those principles to be wrong, than the building of a house without drainage or ventilation proves that sanitary principles are wrong; and that the mere fact of such a foundation is no more "a practical answer" to Adam Smith than the practice of exporting mildewed cotton-stuffs to the Eastern markets is "a practical answer" to the framer, whoever he was, of the Decalogue. But what I did reply was this. The Manchester men act in defiance of Political Economy by endowing education, not because they have any counter-proposition to set against the propositions of Adam Smith, but simply because they have not thought about the matter at all, because their wealth brings them into a position in which they feel the want of education, and because they have formed a habit of regarding such endowment as one of the most beneficial, as it is one of the most obvious, ways of bestowing their superfluous wealth. And I ventured to ask them certain questions, and to prophesy that, if they could be got to consider them, the Manchester men would be able to answer them rightly. Three of these questions were as follows, and I shall be glad if "T." will favour me with his views upon them: 1. "Is education subject to the same laws as other remunerative industry?" 2. "Can you, by letting these laws have free play, control your results in the one case, as you have proved by experience that you can in the other?" 3. "If education is not subject to the same economical laws, in what particulars is it exceptional?"

Having tried to show, then, that the objections to Adam Smith, which the *Times* regarded the foundation of Owens College as representing, were objections founded not in reason but simply in acquired habit, I turned to consider the much more important objection to the non-endowment of education which the *Times* urged in the name of the Fellows and Tutors at the two old Universities, viz., that "if the higher education were not endowed, it would cease to exist." But in passing from one class of objections to the other, it occurred to me that the *Times* was pleading two mutually inconsistent causes, and that the one class of objections really eliminated and excluded the other. It appeared to me that it was pleading, on the one hand, the cause of "the friends of superior education" at the Universities, who understand the importance of letters and culture; and with the same breath was pleading the cause of the hardy Northmen, who show their appreciation of Logic, and Philosophy, and Political Economy by paying 39l. for instruction in these three subjects—just 13l. for each—in fees during one year, whilst they cheerfully contribute no less than 1,213l. during the same period in fees for being taught Chemistry. This was the point of my comparison, and the occasion of my bringing into the argument any mention of Owens College at all. I wished to state fully the danger that might ensue to the higher education if it were not endowed, by taking a signal instance of the decline in the demand for it, and of its being "over-shadowed," as "T." says, by utilitarian studies. It was no part of the argument, then, to go off into a disquisition on the history of Owens College, and of the praiseworthy efforts of its founder and benefactors "to keep alive a tradition of letters and learning"; for every one admits a decline in the demand for the higher studies. Yet into this side channel has the controversy run, and "T." in his first letter, has run after it.

The point at issue then is, admitting the decline in the demand for non-utilitarian studies (whether or no the history of Owens College affords an instance of it), how are these studies to be supported without endowing the teachers of them? To this question "T.'s" German experience supplies the answer. The greatest Latin scholar in Germany gets a large class because the public schools of the country provide an artificial demand for classical learning. Prof. Von Sybel gets a

numerous audience because the legal profession and the civil service make it the interest of the student to attend his lectures. Similarly a distinguished teacher in London is said to make the income of an archbishop because the Indian Government provides a market for the subjects which he teaches. On the other hand (and here the example of Owens College is instructive), no endowment can make head against a demand, whether natural or artificial. Endowment can provide water for your horse, but all the endowments in the world cannot make him drink. If the student won't learn, the endowment of the teacher is obviously wasted. The problem, then, is in those branches of liberal education for which there is no demand, how to create judiciously an artificial one. This is done in Germany by the State; in England it is effected already to some extent, partly by the State, and still more by particular professions. The Education Office, for instance, has gone so far as to require from the candidates for clerkships the very high test of a first class at one of the old Universities. We have already spoken of the artificial stimulus given to liberal studies by the Indian Government. Similarly the Established Church of England used to insist upon a University education, and some sort of training in the rudiments of theology in aspirants to Holy Orders; the Scotch Establishment still requires, besides the University course, a thorough and prolonged discipline in divinity. Now these instances, and they might be multiplied, are precedents for the creation of an artificial demand for studies, which might go to the wall under certain circumstances. It appears to me, too, that there is no case more urgent for the creation of such a demand for liberal studies than the case of those who devote their lives to research, whether in physical or other science. Few men are more narrow, more ignorant, more arrogant than scientific specialists, if devoid of liberal culture; and much of the speculative anarchy of these modern days may, I think, be traced to the divorce of knowledge from the humanities. Indeed, so far as the endowment of scientific and special research out of public moneys is concerned, I should certainly be disposed to lay down the rule, that no scientific specialist should be admissible as a candidate for endowment who had not some very definite evidence to give that he had received a liberal education. The legal and medical professions might lay down the same rule as a condition of liberty to practise.

This brings me to the second Oxford Letter, that of February the 13th, which discusses the first draft of my scheme for the endowment of research. Here I must be allowed to say that I have more reason to complain of my critic than in his former letter. He sets out to discuss my "proposals for the organization and endowment of research." My scheme as published in the *Spectator* of October the 24th, consists of some ten or a dozen distinct propositions, or rather groups of propositions, on all of which I should have been glad to hear his opinion. He has not even alluded to one of them, but contents himself with stigmatising the whole process of selection as "a mechanical process," without any explanation of the meaning he attaches to the word "mechanical"; and with characterizing the hope that it may be of some use in getting the right men into the right place, as a "fond," that is, I suppose, a groundless one. Here surely some explanation of so summary a criticism might have been advantageous. But he goes still further. He declares that my scheme was intended to "produce men qualified to advance the bounds of knowledge." This is like saying that an architect who makes a plan for the building of a house is engaged in the impossible task of "producing" a fitting tenant to live in it. I expressly said in the introduction to my scheme, that "I do not delude myself into supposing that this or any other scheme can create the capacity for adding to human knowledge"; and that all I desired to do was to provide a more congenial milieu for the fostering and development of such capacity as exists sporadically in every

civilized community. At present, for want of such a congenial milieu, much of this capacity is wasted in this country. What is "T.'s" answer to this? "To me as a student, it matters not a whit whether the knowledge I seek is produced at home or abroad." Let us waste our own resources then, and import what we need from Germany. But German science, "T." tells us further, and I quite confirm what he says, is declining, because it is brought into competition with new and more lucrative careers. What then are we to do upon the whole? Continue to import German knowledge until the time comes for it to be snuffed out, as it has been snuffed out in England—and then? Can anything be more preposterous?

C. E. APPLETON.

Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to hear that, at their meeting on Saturday last, the Trustees of the British Museum determined to abolish the "tank" in which the transcribers have hitherto sat, and about which, since the death of Mr. Warren, the public has heard so many complaints. The transcribers are henceforth to sit in the Old Reading-Room, a badly lighted but wholesome apartment, and further reforms will probably follow. Indeed there is a talk, whether well or ill founded we cannot say, of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the Museum.

THE name of Mrs. Fawcett's novel, which we announced some time back, is 'Janet Doncaster.' It is a love story, of which the scene is laid in the New Forest.

MR. GRENVILLE MURRAY, who has been lately contributing articles on France to both the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is the author of 'The Boudoir Cabal,' which has appeared in *Vanity Fair*, and is about to be re-published.

AT the adjourned meeting of the new Association for the Protection of the Rights of Authors, a General Committee and an Executive Committee were chosen. A Report is ordered to be printed, which is intended to comprise a full survey of the work before the Association in the way of improving the law of copyright and stage-right, domestic, international, and colonial; and it has been settled that it shall form the basis of the action of the Association. A discussion about the appointment of a select committee on the copyright question will probably take place in the House of Commons after Easter.

IN the course of the present month Mr. Winwood Reade will publish a book entitled 'The Outcast.'

DR. LONSDALE is far advanced with the sixth volume of the 'Cumberland Worthies,' in which will appear, among other biographies, those of George Graham, the famous clock and watch maker; Edward Troughton, the first mathematical instrument maker of his day; Dr. Pearson, the founder of the Astronomical Society; and Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State in the reign of Charles the Second, and President of the Royal Society from 1677 to 1680.

THE large collection of papers connected with Dr. Johnson and Johnsoniana of all kinds which has been formed by Mr. Lewis Pocock during many years, will shortly be sold by Messrs. Sotheby. So considerable is the aggregate, that this sale will, it is expected, occupy three days. A number of autograph

letters, prints, and other relics, are thus to be dispersed.

It is not uninteresting to trace the origin of Mr. Disraeli's well-known formula of "*Sanitas sanitatum, et omnia sanitas*." In the '*Ménagiana*' is the following:—

"M. de Balzac étoit abondant en pensées, et en faisoit amas par avance pour les placer en quelques-uns de ses écrits. Sur quoi je vous dirai une badinerie à son égard. Comme nous nous entretenions de ce qui pouvoit rendre heureux, je lui dis: *Sanitas sanitatum, et omnia sanitas*. Il me pria de ne point publier cette pensée, parce qu'il vouloit lui donner place en quelque endroit. En effet il s'en est servi dans quelq'un de ses ouvrages."

A note to this passage says:—

"Dans sa lettre au P. Vavasour, Jésuite, datée du 20 Février, 1653, P. 1408 de l'édition in fol., en ces termes: *Il n'est rien de plus vrai que cet oracle, quod mecum olim Thomæ communicavit, et ita in MS. Codice legisse se dicebat Julius Menochius, — Sanitas sanitatum, et omnia sanitas*. Par où il est visible que si Ménage dit ici la vérité, Balzac ne l'a pas dite."

This saying has had, then, the singular felicity of a threefold adoption.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES is the writer of the excellent letters from Tipperary in the *Daily News*.

A NEW work, to be published by subscription, in two volumes, entitled 'Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool,' is in the press. It has been three years in preparation. The illustrations, which are of a local character, and very numerous, will be produced in permanent autotype photography. The book will be dedicated to the Earl of Derby. The letter-press description of the pictures is by Mr. W. G. Herdman, by whom also the drawings were executed.

MR. BENHAM, the Vicar of Margate, writes to us:—

"Perhaps you will kindly allow me to say that the blunder with which you naturally credit the Archbishop of Canterbury in your paper of last week, is really mine and not his. It was I who undertook the publication of it in *Macmillan*. It was delivered extempore on a Friday evening; next day I got the reporter's notes, and transcribed them, if the truth must be confessed, on Sunday. I was forced to do so in order to be in time for *Macmillan*, as it was near the end of the month. I have looked at the report in the local paper, which is *verbatim* as spoken, and it is all right there. I copied in a hurry, and never found it out in revising the proof-sheets. I am not quite clear whether I knew better; but the Archbishop never saw the proof-sheets."

Our attention has also been called to the fact that in a second edition, issued in February, of the December number of the magazine the statement is withdrawn, and the less hazardous proposition substituted, "that the two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third."

MISS F. E. BUNNETT, well known as the translator of many German works, died last month at Budleigh Salterton, in her forty-third year.

THE number of new books and new editions issued in Germany in 1868 was, we learn from the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, 10,563; in 1869, 11,305. In 1870, owing to the war, the numbers fell to 10,108. In 1871 there was a slight recovery, the figures rising to 10,669. In 1872 there were 11,127, and in 1873, 11,315 published; and last year, 12,070.

There is, however, a notable decline in the number of theological books published.

MR. GRANT DUFF, accompanied by Mr. Rutson, is on his way home from Calcutta.

DR. JOYCE, whose first work, on 'The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places,' was so favourably received a few years ago, is about to publish a new volume on the same subject immediately. It is a continuation, and it may be said a completion, of the former valuable work.

WE understand that Mr. Denis H. Kelly, whose name is well known in connexion with Irish literary efforts, is about to publish 'The Book of Feenagh,' with a translation and notes. The work professes to be a Life of St. Caillin, said to have been a contemporary of St. Patrick, and a great traveller. It contains much curious information, historical and topographical.

MR. THOMAS PURNELL writes to say that he recently visited the grave of Lamb, in Edmonton Churchyard, and found it in excellent condition. He deprecates the idea of "improving" or altering it, and we do trust that before they contribute to the subscription which is proposed, people will consider whether a simple grave like the existing one is not what Lamb himself would have desired.

A NEW and cheaper edition of 'Le Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques' is about to be published by Messrs. Hachette. The first edition, published twenty years ago, spread over six volumes, while it is hoped to condense this into one. At the same time, it will contain much new matter, since it is against the principle of the work to judge authors yet living, the dead ranks having been filled by names such as J. S. Mill, Cousin, Comte, Hamilton, Schopenhauer, Lamennais, &c. The articles are all written by able pens, such as M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, M. Charles Lévêque, M. Paul Janet, &c. For the convenience of the public, the work is being also issued in monthly parts; but though well advanced in the press, the whole cannot be ready much before the end of the year.

THE monument to the memory of Frédéric Soulié, which has been so long looked for, has been erected at last, seventeen years after the author's death. It consists of a granite tomb of pyramidal form, with a likeness of the dramatist on a medallion of bronze, with a border of palm foliage. The names of his chief works are attached to the tomb.

MR. SEYMOUR HADEN informs us that he is not going to lecture before the Society of Arts.

L'Étoile de l'Arriège announces the recent discovery of various autograph letters of King Henri IV., in the Château de Lérans, where they had lain for nearly three centuries, in a lumber-room among an enormous heap of charters, edicts, and letters from illustrious persons, going back to remote periods of French history.

A WORK often quoted, but considered as utterly lost, that of Guy de Bazoches, has been recently discovered by Count Riant. The *Chronographia*, divided into seven books, the last of which contains valuable and unpublished details on the history of France and England, has been forwarded to the "Ministre de l'Instruction Publique," with the view of

having it printed in the collection of "Documents inédits." This information comes to us through the *Polybiblion*.

JUST as we are going to press, we hear of the death of Mr. John Timbs, which occurred on Thursday morning. Mr. Timbs, who was in his seventy-fourth year, has for some time been in failing health. A subscription was lately opened in his behalf, and a sum of 85*l.* had been obtained.

SCIENCE

Valleys, and their Relation to Fissures, Fractures, and Faults. By G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS work is a clever attempt to demonstrate that valleys have been formed upon the Earth's surface by the operation of several causes, especially assisted by those movements of the crust of the Earth, which have opened cracks and fissures, elevating some portions and depressing others. Hutton broached the theory that the surface of the Earth has been principally sculptured by meteoric abrasion, and now, says Mr. Kinahan, "most of the working geologists in Great Britain seem inclined to disregard unduly every other kind of action." His purpose is, therefore, to show how insufficient is the hypothesis of Hutton and his followers. It is not possible, even if it were desirable, for us to discuss this question in our columns. All we think it necessary to do is to indicate the order in which our author pursues his inquiry. In the first place, shrinkage fissures in recent deposits, and in the older rocks, and in connexion with them, faults and metalliferous veins, are carefully considered. These being regarded as the primary causes, the influence of denudants, or carvers of the Earth's surface, such as the sea, rains, rivers, and chemical action, is examined; the disintegrating powers of heat and cold being especially pointed out. Ice action—glacial denudation and its powers of abrasion—is shown to be a great surface-worker; but it is contended that neither the ice nor the sea has much power as a denudant, unless aided by meteoric abrasion. The effects of the sun's rays upon the exposed surface of rocks have been carefully noted by Mr. Kinahan, in the course of his geological labours, and many examples are given of the disintegrating power of the solar forces. A deeper knowledge of physics would, however, have materially strengthened the argument of this portion of his volume. The following passage sets forth, more clearly than any other that we have met with, the author's views:—"If valleys are not connected with breaks in the underlying rocks, how is it that they occur in regular systems over large tracts of country? Examine any, but especially a contoured map of Ireland, and it will be seen that the outlines, river valleys, lake-basins, and bogs occur in systems the general bearings of which may be indicated by lines. If such systems are not caused by breaks in the subjacent rocks, they must be due to chance, an alternative that even the most sceptical among the sub-aerialists could scarcely insist on." We have printed a few words in italics for the purpose of indicating a failing, which the author would be wise to avoid in future. It does not by any means follow that valleys must be the result of mere accident, even should it be proved that fissures and fractures have but little to do with their formation. But under any circumstances, this positive style of assertion should be avoided; the development of truth is certainly not assisted by it. To the geologist, this little volume cannot fail to be acceptable, since it forcibly directs attention to many important causes in constant active operation wearing down the surface of the Earth; and the illustrative examples which are given, chiefly selected from the more picturesque parts of Ireland, are suggestive. To the general reader, this 'Valleys' will prove an interesting book; since not only are numerous

picturesque scenes very graphically described, but the examination of the causes which have brought about the present physical conditions of the surface imparts a new interest to those descriptions. We do not think a few weeks could be more charmingly spent than in wandering through the valleys, over the slopes of the hills, and by the margins of the lakes and streams of the Green Island, with Mr. Kinahan's work for a guide. We have no doubt but that many of the positions maintained by the author will be warmly attacked. But we are satisfied that all will admit, whatever view of the question they may espouse, that a thoughtful book has been produced by a well-trained field geologist.

THE SMITH'S PRIZES AND MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE desirability of retaining the present method of awarding the Smith's Prizes is under discussion at Cambridge. These prizes are, as most of our readers are aware, given annually to the two commencing Bachelors of Arts most proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and are awarded according to the results of an examination, which takes place immediately after the Mathematical Tripos, and is conducted by the Professors of Mathematics in the University. On each of the two last occasions the Senior Wrangler has failed to obtain either of the Smith's prizes: and this has drawn attention to the character of the examination. In a paper recently circulated, Mr. Ferrers suggests that the admission of the higher subjects into the Tripos examination, from which they were excluded until the year 1873, has made a second examination, following immediately upon the Tripos, unnecessary. He also points out that many important physical subjects are altogether unrepresented in the Smith's Prize Examination. Four papers only are set in this Examination; and as they may be expected to include all the subjects of the last twelve papers of the Tripos, it is obvious that, however carefully they are prepared, some subjects must be omitted. Mr. Besant has issued a paper in reply to Mr. Ferrers, and a letter from the Astronomer-Royal on the subject has also been circulated. While holding that the Smith's Prize Examination tests and brings forward other mental powers than those chiefly encouraged in the Tripos, and consequently strongly objecting to any proposal to abolish the separate examination, the opponents of Mr. Ferrers's arguments do not dispute the omissions in the Smith's Prize papers; indeed, the Astronomer-Royal admits that he has been disappointed in the late Smith's Prize Examinations. One chief ground of his disappointment is the preponderance of Pure Mathematics in an examination which he considers was founded from a desire "mainly to promote Physical (not abstract) Mathematics."

It is felt by many that it is undesirable that the examination should retain its present form, and be merely a repetition of the higher parts of the Tripos examination, conducted with less detail. Either the character of the examination should be changed,—in which case, by placing it at a longer interval of time from the Tripos, encouragement might be given to students who desire to carry their mathematical reading further,—or the Smith's Prizes might be awarded by the results of the Tripos itself, the Mathematical Professors of the University being invited to take some of the higher papers of the Examination.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. GLAISHER, of the Royal Observatory, has supplied the Registrar-General with some interesting facts as to the temperature of the last ten days of December. The most extreme cold was observed at the following places:—At Hull, 5° hr.; near Bedford, 6°; North Shields, 6° 8'; Carlisle, 6° 9'; Manchester, 7° 3'; Allenheads, 7° 5'; Leicester, 10° 7'; Leeds, 11°; Cocker mouth, 12° 1'. Many other places are named by Mr. Glaisher, but the above are sufficient to indicate the peculiar conditions of cold occurring as if in waves sweeping over various parts of the country. At some of

the places named, it was 10 or 11 degrees colder on the 31st than on the 30th of December, and at others in the North and East it was as much as 8.12 and 15 degrees warmer on the 31st than on the 30th of December.

Mr. C. L. Prince, whose work on the climate of Uckfield, published a few years since, furnished so exhaustive a knowledge of the meteorological conditions of that interesting district of Sussex, has kept for the last year or two a record of the weather and atmospheric changes at Crowborough Beacon, 825 feet above the level of the sea, of which we have just received an abstract for 1874. As regards temperature, the year was chiefly remarkable for the extreme mildness in January, the unusual amount of cold in May, and the severe frost in December, rendering it the coldest December since 1844 in the south of England; nor had there been so much snow in that month since 1836. The lowest temperature at Crowborough was 18° 2; at Uckfield, 13°; at Forest Row, 9°; at Tunbridge Wells, 4°. A grand display of aurora borealis was seen last year on the evening of February 4, with second arch (rarely seen in the south of England).

The German Maritime Association have, under the name of the German Observatory, proposed the formation of a Royal Establishment for observing the meteorology of the sea on the German coasts. It is intended to make observations of all such phenomena on the coast or open sea as may interest navigation. There is to be a central Observatory at Hamburg, and secondary ones at other points on the coast. The former will receive daily telegraphic reports of weather, &c., from the various stations; furnish German captains with meteorological journals, and afterwards publish the results. The officers of the Observatory will inspect scientific instruments on board ships; prepare maps suitable to navigation; make daily announcements of atmospheric phenomena, and signal storms. It is proposed to found seven secondary stations and to erect forty-three signal posts.

The following botanical fact associates itself with meteorological phenomena, being probably directly connected with atmospheric currents:—It is a curious fact that the little island of Amsterdam, in the South Indian Ocean, is known to be covered with trees, whilst the island of St. Paul's, only fifty miles to the south, is destitute of even a shrub. Botanists have long been anxious to determine the character of the Amsterdam forest, but the difficulty of effecting a landing on the island has generally prevented the collection of specimens. In the last part of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, Dr. Hooker announces that at length he has received the desired specimens, these having been collected by Commodore Goodenough, who states that they represent the only species of tree growing on the island. Dr. Hooker identifies this with the *Phytica arborea* of Thouars, a tree which, strangely enough, is found in the remote island of Tristan d'Acunha. It is a curious problem for those who study insular Floras to suggest how the same plant can have established itself on these two little specks of land, separated from each other by about five thousand miles of ocean.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society, on the 10th of February, the Secretary read a paper on the question whether the climate of Scotland has changed of late years. Mr. Buchan has succeeded in obtaining a record of the temperature of Scotland for ninety-four years. The year 1782 was the coldest year on record, the next was 1799, the next 1816, then 1838, then 1855, then 1860. Between 1781 and 1820 several severe Decembers occur; from 1820 to 1843 the Decembers were not so cold. The next twenty years they were decidedly cold; and they were mild from 1860 to 1870. The last two Decembers have been very cold; the last one especially has been the coldest of all. The Januaries and Februaries have observed like conditions. The hottest June on record was in 1826. During the last six years the three summer months have been less steadily hot than in previous years. Meteorological

records do not show that any permanent changes have taken place, in summer heat, or winter cold, in Scotland during the past century.

M. Ernest Quetelet, Member of the Academy, in a note, entitled 'Les Observations Météorologiques Simultanées sur l'Hémisphère Terrestre Boréal,' informs the Academy that this proposition, first made at the International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna in September, 1873, was actually put in operation on the 1st of January, 1874, and has been continued with very few interruptions through the year. This note is accompanied by a Report from Brigadier-General Albert F. Myer, showing the great interest taken in the matter by the United States.

L'Institut of February 17 published a *résumé* of some tables presented by M. E. Renou to the Meteorological Society of Paris, 'Sur les Orages d'Hiver sous le Climat de Paris.' It is shown by a long record of facts that storms in Paris during winter were much more rare than they were on the western sea-coasts, or on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College, read before the National Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, a second paper, 'On Results Derived from an Examination of the United States Weather Maps for 1872 and 1873,' which is full of useful information in relation to the progress of storms. This paper is printed in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for January.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 25.—Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Mallet presented his large earthquake map to the Society, to be preserved in the library for reference.—The following paper was read: 'On the Integration of Algebraical Functions, with Illustrations in Mechanics,' by Mr. W. H. L. Russell.—The Bakerian Lecture, 'On the Forms of Equipotential Curves and Surfaces and Lines of Electric Force,' was delivered by Prof. W. G. Adams.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 19.—*Annual General Meeting*.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Reports of the Council, and of the Library and Museum Committee.—The President presented the Wollaston Gold Medal to Prof. de Koninck, of Liège; and the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Mr. L. C. Miall, of Leeds. The President handed the Murchison Medal to Mr. D. Forbes, for transmission to Mr. W. J. Henwood. The President then presented to Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.G.S., the balance of the Murchison Geological Fund. The President then proceeded to read his Anniversary Address. The following gentlemen were duly elected the Council and Officers for the ensuing year: *President*, J. Evans; *Vice-Presidents*, Prof. P. M. Duncan, R. Etheridge, Sir C. Lyell, Bart., and Prof. A. C. Ramsay; *Secretaries*, D. Forbes and the Rev. T. Wiltshire; *Foreign Secretary*, W. W. Smyth; *Treasurer*, J. G. Jeffreys; *Council*, H. Bauerman, F. Drew, Prof. P. M. Duncan, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart.; R. Etheridge, J. Evans, D. Forbes, R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, H. Hicks, Prof. T. M'Kenny Hughes, J. W. Hulke, J. G. Jeffreys, Sir C. Lyell, Bart., C. J. A. Meyer, J. C. Moore, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, S. Sharp, W. W. Smyth, H. C. Sorby, Esq., Prof. J. Tennant, W. Whitaker, Rev. T. Wiltshire, and H. Woodward.

Feb. 24.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, the President referred to the death of Sir Charles Lyell.—Messrs. C. A. Bock, C. N. Dresser, A. G. Renshaw, and W. H. Herbert were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Murchisonite Beds of the Estuary of the Ex, and an attempt to Classify the Beds of the Trias thereby,' by Mr. G. W. Ormerod, 'On some newly exposed Sections of the "Woolwich and Reading Beds," near Reading, Berks,' by Prof. T. R. Jones and Mr. C. C. King, and 'On the Origin of Slickensides, with Remarks on Specimens from the Cambrian, Silurian, Carboni-

ferous, and Triassic Formations,' by Mr. D. Mackintosh.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 24.—C. Clark, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. G. W. Moon read a paper 'On Popular Errors in English,' in which he discussed the changes that had taken place in both the written and spoken language of England during the last two hundred and fifty years, at the same time pointing out the value of preserving it in its purity, and adding a copious collection of errors, many of them in places where their presence would scarcely have been suspected. Many such occur in the English translation of the Bible; as, for instance, "Solomon was wiser than all men," which ought to be "all other men," for he was not wiser than himself, and "all" would have included him. So in such phrases as "no other alternative," "each one," "both of them," all "of them," the words "other," "one," "of them," are, respectively, redundant. Again, "none" is constantly used to govern a plural verb; yet this is incorrect, for "none," as compounded of "no one," is necessarily singular. Mr. Moon further showed that change for the sake of euphony had proved one of the most fruitful sources of error, and further illustrated his views by quoting many humorous blunders in English sentences, arising generally from the defective arrangement of the words of which they were composed.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 2.—Mr. T. E. Harrison, President, in the chair.—The Council have transferred Mr. H. C. D. La Touche from the class of Associate to that of Member, and have admitted Messrs. M. F. Fitzgerald, A. F. Guillemard, S. C. Homersham, jun., D. MacFarlane, H. S. White, L. H. Whitmore, and E. W. N. Wood, Students of the Institution.—Twenty-seven candidates were elected, viz. General A. Morin, and Sir C. Wheatstone as Honorary Members; Messrs. R. Carr, J. Head, W. Kirtley, J. H. Kitson, and J. Wright, as Members; and Capt. A. C. Bigg-Wither, Messrs. C. J. Albrecht, W. W. Beaumont, W. B. Bryan, W. D. Cameron, A. Chapman, J. G. Chapman, D. M. F. Gaskin, M. Gray, H. Groves, W. J. Hammond, J. A. C. Hay, J. Hildred, H. E. Hunt, J. Joicey, J. Parry, J. Rogerson, J. G. Tintorer, W. Tweedie, and F. Wilton, as Associates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 1.—The Duke of Northumberland, D.C.L., President, in the chair.—Mrs. W. Braine, Mrs. T. Jones, Mrs. G. J. Leon, Mrs. G. H. Lewis, Mrs. J. Scaramanga, Sir John Scott, Dr. H. Weber, Messrs. R. H. Alexander, B. Balfour, J. H. Bowen, T. Browning, H. J. Chaney, F. Lehmann, E. W. T. Hamilton, H. Rogers, G. F. Smith, T. Tomlinson, J. Vavasour, and J. Westlake were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 3.—Sir J. H. Maxwell, M.P., in the chair.—Ten new Members were proposed for election.—Adjourned meeting, for discussion 'On the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain.'

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—March 2.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'Letter on the Chamber of the Cow in the Tomb of Seti I., at the Biban el Moleck, Thebes,' by Prof. R. H. Mills, 'Observations on a supposed Karaitic Tombstone in the British Museum,' by the Rev. Dr. L. Loewe, and 'On a Tablet of Antefas II. in the Tomb of the Valley of the El Assaif at Thebes,' by Dr. S. Birch.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 23.—Colonel A. Lane Fox, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. H. H. Steer, E. Lynn, J. Simms, and C. H. Read were elected Members.—Mr. R. B. Holt exhibited a collection of models of Esquimaux baidars, caïques, summer and winter huts, and other objects of native manufacture.—Capt. H. Dillon exhibited and described a series of flint arrow-heads and spear-heads found by him near Ditchley, Oxfordshire.—The following communi-

cations were read: 'On the Milanows of Borneo,' by Lieut. C. C. de Crespigny;—'Further Notes on the Rude Stone Monuments of the Khasi Hills,' by Major Godwin-Austen;—'Report on the Congress of Anthropology and Pre-historic Archaeology held at Stockholm in 1874,' by Mr. H. H. Howorth;—and 'History of the Heung-Noo in their Relations with China,' translated by Mr. A. Wylie, with notes by Mr. H. H. Howorth.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. E. M. Barry.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Material, Construction, Form, and Principles of Tools and Contrivances used in Handicraft,' Lecture V., Rev. A. Rigg (Cantor Lecture).
Geographical, 8.—'Examination of the Southern Half of Lake Tanganyika,' Lieut. V. L. Cameron, R.N.
Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Animal Locomotion,' Mr. A. H. Garrod.
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on Working, Sorting Sidings, and Statistics of Railways.'
Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Vital-Centennial Longevity,' Sir D. Gill; 'Molecules and Potential Life,' Rev. D. I. Heath.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Livingstone's Discoveries in connection with the Resources of East Africa,' Rev. H. Waller.
Wed. Literature, 4.—'Council.'
Society of Arts, 8.—'Art of Illustration as applied to the Printing Press,' Mr. H. Blackburn.
Geological, 8.—'Rocks of the Mining Districts of Cornwall, and their Relations to Metalliferous Deposits,' Mr. J. A. Phillips; 'Occurrence of Phosphates in the Cambrian Rocks,' Mr. H. Hicks; 'Maxillary Bone of a New Dinosaur (*Protodromaeus Fiddipii*) from the Wealden, in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge,' Mr. H. G. Seeley.
Telegraph Engineers, 8.
British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Traces of London Wall at Newgate,' Mr. E. P. L. Brook; 'An Ancestry in the Ball Collection,' Mr. H. S. Cumming.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Subjects connected with Electricity,' Prof. Tyndall.
Mathematical, 8.—'Simplified Method of obtaining the Order of Algebraic Conditions,' Mr. S. Roberts; 'Some Proposed Forms of Slide Rule,' Mr. G. H. Darwin.
Antiquaries, 8.
Royal, 8.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger,' Dr. W. B. Carpenter.
London Anthropological, 7½.—'Life, its Attributes and Belongings,' Dr. T. Inman; 'Causes Conducing to the Decadence of Nations,' Dr. K. King.
Society of Arts, 8.—'River Pollution, with special reference to the Work of the late Commission,' Mr. W. Thorpe.
Quaker Microscopical, 8.
New Shakespeare, 8.—'A Seraph Night,' Short Papers by Dr. B. Nicholson, Mr. Hales, Mr. Furnival, &c.
Royal Institution, 9.—'Accidental Explosions,' Prof. Abel.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'General Features of the History of Science,' Prof. W. K. Clifford.
Physical, 3.
Botanic, 2½.

Science Gossip.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, is the day fixed for the Conversazione of the President and Council of the Royal Society. This gathering will be of the usual character; but, as we hear, "Receptions" are to be held in May and June, which will be simple in form and limited in number. Visitors will be at liberty to wear morning or evening dress, which may be regarded as an intimation that a friendly, sociable spirit is expected to prevail. There are still many "Fellows" who remember the pleasant evening parties of Sir Joseph Banks and of Sir Humphry Davy.

The intelligence has arrived that the Sultan of Zanzibar has abandoned his claims to Unyanyembe. The Arab traders, therefore, will be left to their own devices, and if they are unable to maintain their ground, they will have to abandon their stockades and quit the country. This will increase the difficulties of geographical explorers, as there will be no longer a halting-place between Zanzibar and Lake Tanganyika.

The examination for the prizes given to schools by the Royal Geographical Society will take place on Monday week.

M. PALISA discovered another new planet (No. 143), at Pola, on the evening of February 23. This is the fifth planet that that astronomer has discovered, all within a year, the first being "Austria," on the 18th of last March.

At last, intelligence has been received, *via* Cape Town, of the English party for observing the Transit of Venus at the important southern station of Kerguelen's Island. The success, though not complete, was considerable, both ingress and egress being well observed by one or other of the divisions of the party, none of whom, however, appears to have observed both. Clouds also interfered very much with the photographic observations. This news completes the telegraphic reports from all the British expeditions; and the general result has been such as fully to confirm our views of the prudence with which the selection of their observing stations was made, as well as the skill with which the different arrangements were, as far as practicable, carried out.

THE death is announced of Prof. R. Willis, of Cambridge. Prof. Willis had held the Jacksonian Professorship for nearly thirty years.

THE first part of an excellent Report on the development of Industrial Chemistry during the past ten years, by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, of Berlin, has just been published in Brunswick. This is extracted from the Official Reports on the Vienna Exhibition, and will be prized by those who know the value of Dr. Hofmann's Report on the Chemical Section of our International Exhibition of 1862.

In the last part of the *Journal of the Geological Society of Ireland* we find, in addition to a number of technical papers of scientific interest, a Presidential Address to the Society, delivered last year by Prof. Hull, of Dublin. The special subject of this Address is the Volcanic History of Ireland, but this is prefaced by some general remarks on volcanic phenomena.

It is announced that a complete geological map of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, comprised in a single sheet, is about to be issued by Dr. Von Hauer, the Director of the Geological Survey of Austria.

THE last volume of the 'Natural History Transactions of Northumberland and Durham,' forming a work of about 200 pages, is entirely devoted to a catalogue of the birds of these two northern counties, by Mr. John Hancock. In this work he records about 265 species, thus adding more than 50 species to Mr. Selby's Catalogue, published in 1831. As the total number of species of British birds is said to be 395, the avifauna of the two northern counties includes about two-thirds of the whole number; a wealth of species to be accounted for by the diversity of physical features in the district. Mr. Hancock's work is illustrated by photographic plates, from drawings by the author.

THE *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for February, opens with Prof. Asa Gray's Address at the Memorial Meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, which is devoted to a notice of the life and works of the late Prof. Jeffries Wyman. Of his works, we may state that the Royal Society's Catalogue of scientific papers enumerates sixty-four by Prof. Wyman alone, and four in conjunction with others. For notices of the life of this eminent naturalist, we must refer our readers to Prof. Asa Gray's Address.

In the same journal, Prof. Asa Gray attempts to reply to two important questions:—1. Will races propagated by seed run out in time? 2. Will varieties propagated from buds, i. e., by division, grafts, bulbs, tubers, and the like, necessarily deteriorate and die out? His conclusions are that the first "need not be expected to wear out, and there is no proof that they do." That the second "may theoretically be expected to wear out, but to be a very long time about it."

FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, March 12. Open from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 58, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY, from Ten till six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'La Vigne,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.—Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

Troy and its Remains. By Dr. H. Schliemann. (Murray.)

PROBABLY few antiquarian researches of recent date have attracted so much attention as Dr. Schliemann's since he announced that on the hill of Hissarlik he had found the Troy of Priam, with the ruins of at least two later Troys above it, and beneath it, the relics of the homes of those who, by one cannot tell how many centuries, preceded Priam. It may be re-

membered that, not many years ago, Dr. Davis declared he had exhumed Punic Carthage, and he certainly produced a considerable number of objects which were undoubtedly Roman. The result of his researches was that he enlarged our means of studying the history and characteristics of Roman Carthage, and reminded us of the importance of a city which had been almost ignored by inquirers. As to the Punic metropolis, what we gained was a profound sense of the severity of the chastisement inflicted on her by her rival on the Tiber. It can hardly be said, however, of the remains, interesting to all, and unexpected as, in one sense, they were by many, which Dr. Schliemann exhumed on the truncated mountain looking over the "Trojan Plain," that they prove more than—1, that a place of importance existed on the spot at a period which is not definable; 2, that this place was fortified by considerable works; 3, that it had been, not once only, but more than once, damaged, if not almost entirely destroyed, by fire; 4, that one at least of the conflagrations was the work of an enemy; and, finally, that the inhabitants gathered together their treasures in order to take flight. As much might be said of countless cities in the eastern cradles of civilization; we do not know much more of Uriconium in our own land. But these facts, which are, after all, the sum of what is incontrovertible in our author's labours, do not establish Priam's city on Hissarlik, neither do they enable us to say of Dr. Schliemann's pits and galleries, "Here Troy stood." All this, too, is almost entirely apart from the question whether we are to look for the Ilium as sung by Homer, not in the trenches of Hissarlik, but rather among the Muses who dwell on Olympus. Again, we must not expect to find in any place, not even in the veritable Troy of Priam, if that were discovered, all the elements of the Homeric descriptions. Whether there was a Troy such as Homer sang, might, one would think, be fairly enough decided by criticism of the Homeric poems. Dr. Schliemann saw, as his autobiography shows, even in his youth a very solid Ilium indeed, and enjoyed no dream of "cloud-capp'd towers," or visions that were baseless. It is not, then, surprising that he approached Hissarlik, to which many traditions pointed as the site of Troy, with something like a foregone conclusion that he would find Homeric Ilium there. When, therefore, our explorer really discovered considerable remains, and established the conclusions which we have just enumerated, it is by no means wonderful to find him stoutly asserting that he has succeeded in finding Troy.

Archæology, however, is indebted to Dr. Schliemann for the zeal with which he expended a large portion of his private fortune, for his energy and patience, and for the fortitude with which he encountered temporary disappointments and overcame numerous difficulties. Few men at his time of life would dream of devoting themselves as he did. The merchant of St. Petersburg, after a youth spent amid much privation and many almost menial labours, after accumulating wealth in his middle life, sets to work to solve a question which others with greater powers than his had declined to deal with; and it is beyond question that he was rewarded by a large measure of success,

the acquisition of many objects of interest, and of some of considerable value and importance. Nevertheless, we cannot associate these relics with the Troy of Homer, because, to say nothing of other obstacles, the remains do not, either in respect to their chronological suggestions or their esthetic character, consort with the period within which Homer's Troy must have existed, if it existed at all. It may be broadly said the Troy of the poems was a city of a people who were further advanced in civilization than the relics indicate, or, to speak strictly, they were men who had made more progress in the way of art than the nondescript remains indicate which Dr. Schliemann has brought from the depths of the earth, where they had rested, doubtless, during a vast, but, so far as we see, an undefined period of time. On this last point, however, we are bound to state our belief that daily growing knowledge of what are called pre-historic relics will soon, or before any long period has elapsed, enable us to indicate with an approach to certainty the era of works such as those exhumed at Hissarlik. We feel assured that although the verdict of the learned world is almost unanimously adverse to Dr. Schliemann's claims for his treasures, or, with but few exceptions, expressed by the term "not proven," these dateless remains are the most important of their kind yet procured by what Sir Thomas Brown styled "the deep discovery of the subterranean world."

Beyond the circumstances already indicated as associating the Troy of Homer with the relics from Hissarlik, there is nothing to compel us to declare the antiquities to be Trojan. These circumstances do not justify the claims made for the remains, and the whole subject is thus reduced to an, unfortunately, shapeless condition, in dealing with which we are, so to say, likely to be criticizing *in vacuo*. The book is in itself an illustration of the difficulty and intangible nature of the subject to which it refers. It has been most carefully edited by Mr. Philip Smith; and although warm in admiration for Dr. Schliemann's energy, and full of thanks for the noble gifts which the discoverer has made to the modern world, Mr. Smith is scarcely confident of the justice of his client's claims. Numerous instances occur where the editor feels bound to qualify the statements of the discoverer, to point out that certain assertions are not fully tenable, and that some declarations are contradicted, or, at least, seriously affected by larger studies than those of Dr. Schliemann. Mr. Smith seems to feel that the strongest of Dr. Schliemann's claims to be regarded as the discoverer of Homeric Troy arises from the difficulty of getting a fair answer to the question, "If the four buried cities exhumed on one site do not comprise Troy, what were they?" Of course, such a claim as this will not stand alone, and yet it is the most effective of the many demands for our belief put forth in this volume. Now, we are bound to say,—and let us be understood as speaking with the utmost respect for Dr. Schliemann,—that not only, as we have suggested, is his conviction that he has found Troy at Hissarlik largely due to the fact that he went to that place with a foregone conclusion that the Troy of Homer stood there, but also that the Doctor, however energetic as an explorer, was hardly fully equipped as an antiquary for the task

he undertook. Although prompted by a noble enthusiasm, Dr. Schliemann seems to have known little or nothing of ancient art, except what was to be gained by a zealous but uncritical study of the Homeric text. It is needless to say that such study is not sufficient. Besides, Dr. Schliemann is, it must be owned, by no means incapable of being imposed on by tales which might have startled Monkbarns himself; e.g., he tells us, p. 157, "Among the huge blocks of stone, at a depth of from 12 to 16 metres (39½ to 52½ feet), I found two toads." Observe the loose way in which this declaration is made. The unfortunate creatures in question were found, the author says, "among" the stones, which, even at that depth, is not deniable; but he goes on to state—"And at a depth of 39½ feet a small but very poisonous snake, with a scutiform head. The snake may have found its way down from above, but this is an impossibility in the case of the large toads—they must have spent 3,000 years in these depths. It is very interesting to find in the ruins of Troy living creatures from the time of Hector and Andromache, even though these creatures are but toads." We think so too; in fact, we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Gladstone would give a good round sum for a living toad that had seen Hector and Andromache, or been a contemporary of theirs in the city of Priam. Such being some of the circumstances attendant on the collecting of the materials of this book, it is by no means surprising to find that the text is, notwithstanding the kindly caution of Mr. Smith, confused to a strange degree by the making and withdrawal of statements of considerable importance, to say nothing of qualifications of former conclusions, as the author's opinions are modified by the progress of his discoveries and more exact study. We think Dr. Schliemann lays too much emphasis on the evidence of the emblems of the "owl-faced" tutelary goddess of all the four nations which preceded the Greek colony. He discovered great numbers of these things. It does not follow from this fact that the author had found Troy and the emblems of Athena, the "owl-faced" goddess. It certainly is odd that Dr. Schliemann did not find a single trace of the "owl-faced" divinity among the ruins of the Greek colony on Hissarlik.

We suppose it was unavoidable that the author's mode of excavating should be radically unfortunate, and likely to promote confusion. He made sections through the soil nearly fifty feet downwards to the virgin earth; and thus the labours of a single day disclosed remains differing in their origin as widely as it is possible for them to differ. There were, first, or rather last, i.e., fragments taken from the lowest depths, or remains of the so-called primeval city; then others from the ruins of that which the author styles Homeric Ilium; next occurred two strata of indefinite character, and then a stratum which is Greek. The whole mass of *débris* and accumulated soil ranged from a depth of about forty-six feet to the modern surface. In the lowest stratum occurred a large number of remains of very ancient date, comprising, as the author says, walls and fortifications built of stones joined with earth, terra-cottas of peculiar forms, and decorated with patterns which were incised (or stamped?), and filled with a white substance. A second nation

built a town over the ruins of that constructed by the first inhabitants of the hill. These are Dr. Schliemann's Trojans; the remains of their settlement show signs of the powerful action of fire in masses of red ashes of wood and a large extent of calcined walls, which the author does not hesitate to identify with the chief structures named by Homer, such as the Scean Gate, the Great Tower of Ilium, the enclosing wall of the city. This stratum included scoræ of melted lead and copper in a layer "from one-fifth of an inch to an inch and a half thick, which extends nearly through the whole hill at a depth of twenty-eight to twenty-nine and a half feet." In these heaps of *débris* were skeletons of armed men, wearing helmets; and, lastly, the now famous treasure of gold, bronze, and silver vessels and ornaments which were so fortunately discovered on the "large enclosing wall of the royal palace," at twenty-seven feet below the surface, above which was "a post-Trojan wall of fortification, 19½ feet high." It is needless for us to repeat the highly dramatic account of the discovery of the treasure which has rewarded Dr. Schliemann's researches.

Throughout the entire mass of *débris* our author found thousands of stone implements, such as are commonly styled "pre-historic," mixed with works in bronze: the former were discovered even immediately below the unquestionable remains of the Greek settlers on this spot. Dr. Schliemann formerly styled these stone implements "wedges" (!), but they appear to be axes and chisels of diorite, and of any age. Also he recovered implements of pure copper, and moulds for making them; crucibles, spoons, and funnels for filling the moulds. He likewise found many vessels bearing inscriptions in what is now believed to be the Cyprian syllabic character. No trace of iron was found anywhere at Hissarlik, although that metal is frequently referred to by Homer as in use in his Troy. Neither was any tin, another Homeric metal, discovered. Lead in hemispherical lumps was recovered in remains preceding the Greek settlement. Vast numbers of strangely shaped objects, which the author calls "whorls," were found, with decorations and inscriptions on their surfaces, and pottery of diverse shapes, not resembling Greek works, especially vessels associated with the "owl-headed" divinity. These works were among the most puzzling antiquities found. With remains which are obviously of later date than those which Dr. Schliemann associates with Troy, we have not cared to trouble the reader. Relics of this class possess, however, considerable interest, and will receive from antiquaries the attention which is due to them.

If an apology were necessary for the negative conclusion with regard to the labours of our author to which we, in common with other critics, have arrived, it might be found in the fact that the very plan of this book is not a little confusing to the reader. Consisting as it does of journals produced on the spot during excavations made in different parts and at varying depths, the reader has, notwithstanding the efforts of the editor to simplify the narrative, considerable difficulty in forming correct ideas of the chronology of the discovered remains. The whole mass of the materials before us needs digesting, according

to a system which may be developed when Dr. Schliemann's labours have reached their end. Until this is done it will be impossible to treat so large and varied a subject as a whole, and completely discuss its many bearings. At present it is confused by cross-lights of knowledge,—lights that are in themselves imperfect and even distracting. In the vast mass of ruins the answer to the leading question of this book may be found. Meanwhile, we must not be led away even by the errors, admitted as many of them are, of the author, and wholly reject his claims to have unearthed the city of Priam and his race.

A LINTEL FROM NINEVEH.

I HAVE been to the British Museum to see the long-necked dragon, Mr. George Smith states in his letter, in your last issue, is to be found on a monument of Assurnazirpal, a king who reigned two centuries before Sennacherib.

Unfortunately for this fact, the animal in question does not belong to the race of dragons at all, but to the family of winged goats, or horned animals with wings, which appear everywhere in these Assyrian sculptures. I believe it to be an ibex. Its body is short, its legs well proportioned, and it stands with its four feet well brought together.

The mistake has arisen from the fact that the stone on which it is carved is of a coarse, friable nature, and the surface of that part on which the underside of the neck was engraved having been broken away, the upper or outer curve now alone remains, and looks like a long neck connecting the head with the body. As the whole subject occupies an area barely three inches square, it will be easily understood how a slight erasure in a coarse stone could produce such an effect, but as there are some hundreds of similar animals to be found on these Assyrian sculptures, which can be compared with this one, there seems no reasonable doubt about the matter.

Even if it were otherwise, however, the length of the neck of this ibex would in no way invalidate the conclusion my last letter was written to convey, and which Mr. Smith does not now apparently dispute. It was that this lintel belongs to Sassanian and not to Assyrian times.

J. FERGUSSON.

THE AJUNTA CAVES.

Feb. 27, 1875.

IN the last number of the *Geographical Magazine*, Col. Yule has made some very interesting remarks on my note on the Ajunta Cave paintings, published in the *Athenæum* of October 31st last. Col. Yule would argue that the fruit represented in the Ajunta Cave paintings—which date, according to Fergusson, not later than the seventh or eighth century—cannot be the custard apple, as the *Annona squamosa* "wasn't invented until after that." So I said in my note. I said that the custard apple was not a native of India, and was a native of the Antilles; and I simply wished to raise the question whether the custard apple had been introduced into India before, or the Ajunta Cave paintings were retouched after the Portuguese came to India.

Col. Yule is puzzled what the representation of an Assyrian fruit in Rawlinson's 'Ancient Monarchies' (Vol. I., p. 578, Col. Yule's copy; Vol. II., p. 212, in my copy, edition, 1864) can be intended for. It puzzled me for a long time. It is not the custard apple, or bullock's heart, or jack, or pine, or pandanus cone, for it is crowned with leaves. Canon Rawlinson, without comment, calls it a pine-apple, and it is exactly like it, and it is difficult to confound the pine-apple with anything else. Père Du Tertre calls it the "king of fruits," because of its incomparable qualities, "for which reason the King of Kings hath put a crown upon the head of it." It is, however, an undoubted native of Peru, and I came to the con-

clusion,—*faute de mieux*,—therefore, that the pine-apple-like fruit of Rawlinson's woodcut represents the cabbage of the date-palm as trimmed for the table. In Bombay I trimmed many palm cabbages to compare with the cut. One of the leaves of the crown is contorted, as is often seen in the young bursting frond of the date-palms, and it is more reasonable to conclude that it represents the cabbage of the date-palm rather than the South American pine-apple. It is not the maize, for the maize also "wasn't invented until after that." As Col. Yule, quoting Minsheu, points out, pine-apple was the old name for a pine cone. Phillips has, "Conus, pine-apple, the fruit of the cypress." Apple, I suppose, is simply *phul-fruit*—*ab-phul*—water, juicy fruit; and, returning to India, the word becomes *aphoo*. In my last I said that the custard apple was, as far as I could find, first described by Van Rhee (1676—1703), and that its Latin name was derived from *Annona* (staff-of-life—the yearly harvest of corn, &c.). But Col. Yule points out that it was first described by Oviedo (1529), and that its Latin name is derived from its native name, *Anon*. It should, therefore, be spelled *Anona*. It is well known that the *Guanabano* of Oviedo is the *Annona muricata*, and immediately after it he describes the *Anon*—"the fruit of which has a great similitude to the fruit of the *Guanabano*." [Ramusio 3; Purchas 2; Barcia 1.]

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

SALES.

THE following pictures, belonging to the Sanford Collection, were lately sold, for francs, in Brussels: Achenbach, Place de Scheveningen, 4,600,—Korff, Les Remèdes les plus simples, &c., 4,400,—Coomans, Le Coupable, 7,400,—De Groux, Le Banc des Pauvres, 4,600; Les Musiciens Ambulants, 4,000,—C. Hoff, La Partie d'Échecs, 4,400,—J. Israël, Le Bâton de Vieillesse, 5,200; La Veuve du Pêcheur, 5,100; Pêcheur raccommodant ses Filets, 5,200,—Robie, Nature Morte, 4,500,—A. Schreyer, Chevaux de Cosaques Irréguliers, par un temps de neige, 15,000; Chevaux fuyant un Campement en feu, 13,500.

The following works of art were sold, for pounds, by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, on the 27th ultimo:—Water-colour drawings: Fielding, A Landscape, with a peasant and cattle on a road, 59,—B. Foster, A View on the Thames at Eton, 65; Brighton, 115; Dunstanborough Castle, 94,—W. Bennett, Bolton Abbey, 44,—C. N. Hemy, Cinderella, 54,—W. Hunt, A Stable-Boy with a Lantern, 84; Quinces, 120; A May-branch and Chaffinch's Nest, 236,—R. Carrick, Landed for Bait, 120,—G. Bach, A Neapolitan Girl, 74,—Machard, The Page, 42,—A. Simonetti, The Politicians, 63; La Leçon de Guitare, 126; Itinerant Musicians at Rome, 63; Le bon Vin et la Bonne, 98; An Interior, with Arabs at rest, 65; The Old Arab, 63. Pictures: R. Epp, A Mother and Child, 59,—A. Pasini, An Oriental Market Scene, 79,—Fantin, A Blue and White Vase, with chrysanthemums, 66,—H. W. Mesdag, On the North Sea, 126,—J. H. L. De Haas, Cattle in the Marshes, 147,—J. Israël, A Woody River-Scene, with a boy fishing, 86,—M. Hublin, The Sick Pet, 210,—Y. P. Clays, On the Scheldt, 247,—C. Hunter, A Scotch Loch, with fishermen and boats, 126; Sailing Free, 183,—R. Ansdell, Lake Scene in the Highlands, with a deerstalker and deer, 137,—R. Carrick, A Despatch from the Deep, 236,—H. McCallum, Off the Wind, 152.

The same auctioneers sold the following pictures and drawings on the 1st inst.:—Pictures: Guardi, St. Mark's Place, Venice, 162,—J. Wilson, A Rustic Landscape, with animals, 92,—A. Vickers, A River Scene, with cows watering, 220,—F. R. Lee, Jacques and the Stag, 63,—A. E. Chalon, Hunt the Slipper, 53,—R. P. Bonington, View of Venice, with figures on St. Mark's Quay, 105,—R. Buckner, Portrait of Mrs. Thistlewayte, in a Landscape, 115. Drawings: T. M. Richardson, Lugano, 44,—S. Palmer, Emily and Valancourt at the Château le Blanc, 'Mysteries of Udolpho,' 105,—G. Cole, A Landscape, sunset, 86,—A. Solomon, The Toilet, 42.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the New British Institution, Old Bond Street, takes place to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

THE innumerable admirers of Mr. George Cruikshank's art will join us in congratulating him on Monday next, the 8th inst., when the venerable artist proposes to meet his friends and celebrate his silver wedding.

DR. WILLSHIRE, whose 'Introduction to Ancient Prints' we criticized some months since, is engaged in the Print Room, British Museum, preparing a catalogue of the numerous packs of playing-cards which belong to the national collection.

AT the meeting of the Graphic Society which is appointed for the 10th instant, a considerable number of the works of D. Cox, Girtin, and Cozens will be exhibited. These works will be lent by Messrs. A. Levy and E. Cohen respectively.

A CORRESPONDENT sends these notes on Corot:—"I wish young English artists would follow Corot's great advice. A deaf and dumb pupil of his, at his first visit, got from Corot a piece of paper on which was written 'Conscience.' The young fellow was so impressed by this, that in copying one of his master's beautiful pencil drawings, he even tried to imitate a stain of glue. Corot, when he saw it, smiled, and said, or at least wrote, 'Très bien, mon ami, mais quand vous serez devant la nature, vous ne verrez pas de taches.' Until his last illness, he was the most delightful companion. He rose very early when in town, and worked hard all the morning. His studio was full of unfinished works, labelled with the names of the dealers, amateurs, &c., who had purchased them years before. He only worked at a picture when he felt drawn towards it. Everybody knows how charitable he was, never refusing to give. One morning a dealer had come to pay him a small sum, 500 francs. Whilst they were talking, a poor woman with two children came in; her husband, a model, was very ill, they had nothing to live upon, &c. Corot said he had no money, could give her nothing—his purse was at home. He then pushed her gently towards the door, and calling to the dealer, asked him for the 500 francs; it was a single note, and, placing it in the woman's hands, pushed her again out of the studio, saying, 'I have no change.'

THE obsequies of Corot were performed in the Church of St. Eugène, in the presence of, it is said, not fewer than 3,000 of the admirers of his art, including MM. Jules Dupré, Oudinet, Lavielle, K. Daubigny, the Director des Beaux-Arts, Gérôme, Meissonnier, A. Stevens, Roybet, Bonvin, Puvion de Chavannes, Munkacsy, E. Frère, Ziem, C. Duran, C. Blanc, A. Silvestre, Cabanel, and Bracquemont. The Director des Beaux-Arts pronounced the funeral *éloge*. It is noted that Corot contributed to every *Salon* between those of 1837 and 1867, except those of the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862. *La Chronique Illustrée* contains a complete list of the exhibited works of the artist.

COROT will be represented for the last time in the *Salon* of this year by two large pictures, styled 'Une Danse Antique,' and 'Le Bûcheron.'

IN a letter dated February 22nd last, addressed to the Director des Beaux-Arts, the Minister, M. de Cumont, speaking of the degradation of the tombs of Molière and La Fontaine, in the cemetery of Père-Lachaise, begged him to see if it would not be better, instead of being contented with simpler reparations, to raise monuments to these great poets worthy of them and their country. We hope something may come of this.

THE sale of the remaining works of Millet will take place in Paris in May next, and immediately afterwards there will be an exhibition of the artist's paintings in the École des Beaux-Arts. The sale is expected to comprise more important examples than were looked for.

THE Director de la Monnaie has just received from M. Chaplain, the engraver, the medal commemorative of the siege of Paris. Upon the face is represented the besieged city, personified by a very tall woman wearing a military capote; she is standing with a gun in her hands, and leaning against the fortifications; a cannon is at her feet. In the distance on one side is Mont Valérien, on the other are the principal monuments of Paris. On the other side of this medal the artist has engraved the monument commemorative of Champigny, around which are the names and the dates of the five battles fought around Paris: Châtillon, L'Hay, Le Bourget, Champigny, and Buzenval. The following words are written below: "Siège de Paris, 1870-1871."

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, March 19, at 7.30. Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Paley, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Bentley, Organist. Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 2s. 6s., and 10s. 6d. now ready, at 6, Exeter Hall.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, St. James's Hall.—By Special Desire.—Under the Immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of EDINBURGH.—FIRST CONCERT OF THIRD SERIES, MARCH 16. Programme entirely of Works by Sir Sterndale Bennett. Symphony, G minor; Overture, "Pandora and the Peri" and the "Naiads"; Piano-forte Concerto (F minor). Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Augusta Roche, Mr. H. G. and Mr. Wadmore. Piano-forte, Miss Florence May. Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. George Mount.—Subscription for the Six Concerts, 11s. 6d. and 11s. 1s. Single Tickets, 7s., 5s., 3s., 1s., at all Publishers, and St. James's Hall.

Songs of our Youth. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Set to Music. (Daldy, Isbister & Co.)

Old English Carols. Set to Music. Traditional and Original. (Shapcott.)

Praise the Lord. Sacred Cantata. By Jacob Bradford, Mus. Bac., Oxford. (J. M'Dowell & Co.)

The Organist's Quarterly Journal. Edited by W. Spark, Mus. Doc. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

THE 'Songs of our Youth' are misnamed. This well-printed and handsomely bound volume is mainly a collection of Swedish melodies, set to words by D. M. M. There are also original airs, words by D. M. M., and music by B. R. M.; and there are settings of French, Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, and Old English tunes. We wish our old friend, "John Halifax," had been more specific in her statements, but a lady's heart and hand will be recognized without difficulty in the sentiments conveyed in many of the songs, and Miss Mulock's identity is sufficiently established by her easy and graceful versification. There are forty-two pieces in this collection: a Lied without words, by B. R. M., forms a *finale*. If we may judge by the words and music of the ballad 'Douglas,' which has the initials of D. M. M., the lady might safely have trusted to her own inspiration for the music to several of the songs having a foreign origin. D. M. M.'s name is attached to the 'Death of the Flowers,' words by W. C. Bryant; the melody is simple, and the accompaniments are easy. We presume D. M. M. is responsible for the piano-forte arrangements generally, and these reflect credit on her tact and taste. B. R. M. has set the words of E. B. Browning, "He giveth his beloved sleep." The 'Song of the Echoes,' 'Child of Ocean,' the words from Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound,' is another characteristic setting by D. M. M. One of the finest specimens of her lyric powers is the 'Azrael, the Angel of Death.' The prevalent tone both of words and music does not, however, savour much of the joys of youth; a little more 'Sun and Spring' would have been welcome; even the 'Summer Wind' is associated with a sombre feeling; but the book generally is acceptable, as it contrasts favourably with the ordinary run of ballad writing and composition of the period.

'Old English Carols' are limited to five traditional ones, and to two having the initials T. L. S. C., but which are equally ancient. The music has evidently been a secondary consideration with the compilers of this selection. It has been got up beautifully with illuminated borders and

initial letters, to illustrate the style of the latter part of the thirteenth century. The introduction of A. E. G. is a short essay, in fact, on this characteristic illumination, referring the readers to the finest examples in the British Museum, and supplying hints for colouring. The editor avows frankly that, being incompetent to produce a faithful copy of the old style in the illustrations, he has attempted to base the modern on an imitation of the old illumination. As a present, 'Old English Carols' will be acceptable, at all events, to the eye, if not especially interesting for the ear.

Mr. Bradford's cantata has the disadvantage of being all "Praise." In ten numbers relief is required, and it is not sufficiently supplied in the nicely-written soprano air, "The Lord is full of compassion." The double choruses, "Praise the Lord," Nos. 1 and 9, the chorus, No. 4, "Praise the Lord," and the air, quartet, and chorus, No. 2, "Praise the Lord," are as varied as can be expected from the indulgence in one strain. The unaccompanied quintet, "The days of man," for alto, first and second tenors and basses, is well voiced. The work is musician-like and devotional, if not artistically sensational.

Part 24 of Dr. Spark's *Quarterly Journal of Original Compositions* contains a Prelude Andante by Henry Smart; Variations on the chorale 'Windsor,' by G. A. Macfarren; an Offertorium or Postlude, in B flat, by Dr. Spark; an Andante in G major, by Inglis Bearvon, and an *allegretto cantabile* in E major, by James Tomlinson. The editor apparently has achieved his aim of affording organ-players variety and versatility in the works, and he evinces no exclusiveness in the selection of musicians, native and foreign, giving, of course, the preference to the practical organists, instead of choosing composers not familiar with the attributes of the emperor of instruments. It is not his fault if he has not found a Bach or a Mendelssohn. The musical market is but poorly stocked with professors able to elevate the school of organ composition, and pieces produced by pianists do not fit easily when written for an organ.

MR. A. HOLMES'S 'JEANNE D'ARC.'

TWO English violinists, Messrs. Alfred and Henry Holmes, were heard here at concerts some years since, but not finding the encouragement they expected, and, perhaps, had a right to expect, they went abroad, and led the Bohemian life of solo players, travelling in many countries. Eventually, Mr. Alfred Holmes settled in Paris, and married a French lady. Mr. Henry Holmes is a resident in London and is the director of the "Musical Evenings," where classical chamber compositions are heard. Mr. Alfred Holmes, abandoning to a certain extent public playing, studied in the French capital, and has produced there some works, which have been favourably received. It has been mentioned in the *Athenæum* that Berlioz took the greatest interest in the future of our composer and had a high opinion of his talents. Only recently the productions of Mr. A. Holmes were most favourably received in St. Petersburg. His antecedents, therefore, fully justified the Crystal Palace Directors in producing what he calls his "Dramatic Symphony," 'Jeanne d'Arc.' This work, which was first heard in Paris, is not attached to a drama, like the incidental music to M. Barbier's five-act play by M. Gounod. It is a setting of the story based on Schiller's play and historical traditions, in the form of a cantata, divided into five sections,—in fact, much in the same mode as the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett adopted in his piano-forte sonata, only Mr. A. Holmes adds vocal as well as orchestral illustrations. It may at once be stated that not only was 'Jeanne d'Arc' listened to with evident attention and interest, and was frequently applauded, but the composer was recalled at the end. Still it must not be concluded that the dramatic symphony will be universally recognized as a masterpiece. As yet we know of no setting of the subject of the Maid of Orleans which has become a standard

work, and there has been a long series of musical illustrators, down to the late Sir W. S. Bennett and the living Mr. Cowen. It is true the version of M. Barbier and M. Gounod has enjoyed a long run in Paris, but its permanent position is not yet decided. There is another 'Jeanne d'Arc' in preparation, that at the Grand Opéra in Paris. With a spectacular mounting a composer may have a better chance of success. Madame A. Holmes, who is stated to be a descendant of one of the judges at Rouen who condemned the Maid of Orleans, has written the French words for her husband's work; the English adaptation is by Mr. Joseph Bennett. It is utterly impossible to decide the precise claims to distinction which 'Jeanne d'Arc' possesses. On the one hand, the orchestration is masterly, the workmanship is clever and dramatic, there are points replete with feeling and power; yet, on the whole, people felt that if the symphony had been cut down about one-half the effect would have been infinitely greater. We have attempts at realizing the early pastoral life of the heroine, the miseries of France, religious faith and fanaticism, patriotic aspirations, the pomp of war, and, finally, the pathos of martyrdom; but the mixture of the ideal with the real has been the difficulty of the composer. More rehearsals, perhaps, might have made his intentions clearer to us. Mr. Manns was zealous, as usual, but band and chorus had not mastered the difficulties pervading the work. Madame Otto Alvsleben sang the solos of *Jeanne d'Arc*, and Mr. Whitney those of the *Inquisitor*, but did not aid the execution materially. It is said that Mlle. Krauss, of the Paris National Opera-house, created a great sensation in the music of the Maid of Orleans. A second hearing of the cantata is desirable, but there should be considerable excisions. Mr. Alfred Holmes is no ordinary musician, and he was, no doubt, tempted to treat the theme of *Jeanne d'Arc* by the example of Berlioz in the 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT.

ALTHOUGH the London Wagner Society, formed by Mr. Dannreuther, has not resumed its concerts this season, and the exertions of the members are now directed towards the raising of a strong subscription to aid in the production at Bayreuth, next year, of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' Mr. Walter Bache is still in the field, and not only illustrates Herr Wagner's works, but also those of his teacher and friend, Dr. Franz Liszt. Mr. Bache's annual concert is one of the musical events of the year, and the programme of the 25th ult. was no exception to the rule. Indeed, it was of unusual interest. Five compositions by Herr Liszt were executed: the first, No. 7, of his 'Poèmes Symphoniques,' called "Festklänge"; secondly, his Piano-forte Concerto in A major, No. 2; thirdly, his setting of the 13th Psalm, 'Usque quo Domini'; fourthly, his "Soldiers' Chorus" ('Faust'); and, finally, the "Chorus of Reapers." Of these works, the grandest in conception, and the most unexceptionable in style, was the Psalm. It was done for the second time, and it cannot be heard too often, for it is a masterpiece. It may be that Dr. Liszt may have been led to set this subject by hearing the 'Lobgesang' of Mendelssohn. Not that there is the slightest similarity in the two compositions; but the solo of "Sorrows of Death," in the 'Hymn of Praise,' may have suggested the devotional tenor solo in the 13th Psalm, and the jubilant strains of Mendelssohn in winding up the 'Lobgesang' may have inspired the exciting glorification of Liszt's *finale* in the Psalm, which is reverential as well as emotional. The sticklers for a sacred style should be fully satisfied with the tone of the Psalm throughout; it is fervent and passionate, indeed, impressively religious; there is Handelian breadth and majesty in the choral portions, and Beethovenian picturesqueness and grandeur in the orchestration. Its effect upon the auditory at the climax was electrical. The two choruses, first of Soldiers and then of Reapers, also told powerfully. We must object to the length of the symphonic poem and

the concerto—the more especially as there are no breaks to enable the hearers to breathe. The constant changes of themes, times, and keys are fatiguing to follow, and this is the more provoking as ever and anon there are the most brilliant ideas. Surely “festal sounds” ought not to become tedious, and be converted into funeral ones. Mr. Walter Bache conquered the awful intricacies of the pianoforte part of the concerto with consummate skill; but how grateful was the relief when he played Weber’s ‘Polonaise Brillante,’ Op. 72, with Herr Liszt’s brilliant orchestration of the same, and when, on the *encore*, Mr. Bache performed the original piece without the imaginative instrumentation of Liszt, how bald did it sound!—a fact which the audience recognized promptly. The lady chorists sang splendidly Schubert’s hymn, ‘Gott in der Natur,’ the pianoforte accompaniment scored by Dr. Von Bülow, who was the conductor of the concert, and under whose *bâton* Herr Wagner’s ‘Tannhäuser’ overture shone pre-eminently. A finer execution of this exciting prelude has indeed never been heard here, for there was a first-rate orchestra on this occasion. Owing to the absence of Mr. Cummings from indisposition, a song by Dr. Liszt, ‘Oh! quand je dors,’ was omitted; and Mr. Guy took the tenor part in the Psalm creditably at a short notice; but it requires the powers of a Duprez, of a Sims Reeves, or of a Niemann to sing it with due dramatic power and effect. Mr. Bache has maintained the fame of his annual musical entertainments, and he may boast that he has established the claim of the modern composers of Germany to the highest consideration, however we may object to some of their innovations upon orthodox forms. And one fact has been now completely proved, and that is, that there is a large public to be found for such programmes as Mr. Bache has provided for some years. Those enthusiastic and zealous pianists, Mr. Dannreuther and Mr. Bache, have fought a long and arduous battle against prejudices and partisanship, but they have succeeded in establishing their theory that there is no finality in art.

‘ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.’

MR. MACFARREN’S oratorio, ‘St. John the Baptist,’ has taken firm hold of the musical public. Neither fierce criticism nor extravagant eulogium can effect the popularity of a truly great work. The subject was a most difficult one to treat in a *libretto*, and still more difficult to set. Both author and musician have fully succeeded in their respective tasks. The disagreeable and repulsive portion of the career of the Baptist Preacher has been either skillfully avoided, or has been softened down with infinite tact. The musician has avoided the temptation of raising the part of St. John to the same level as Beethoven has reached with Christ in the ‘Mount of Olives.’ The musical portraiture of the Baptist is not overcharged; it is dignified and devotional, earnest and eloquent, as of one who has a mission secondary to that of the Saviour. In the first part, the Pharisees and the Publicans afford the marked contrasts of secular disbelief; and in the second section we have the Court of Herod presented vividly in its barbaric and lawless aspect, the Missionary again displaying his power. The composer was quite right in not overloading his score with solos, and in working out his materials consistently and coherently. The audience in Exeter Hall on the 26th ult. seemed more deeply impressed with the fine performance of ‘St. John the Baptist’ than even those who heard it upon its first production by the Sacred Harmonic Society. There were three *encores*—first for that orchestral and choral gem, “This is my beloved Son,” an inspiration which alone would render the oratorio remarkable; next for the dramatic duet between St. John and Herod, in which individuality of character is so skillfully preserved; and finally for the unaccompanied quartet, “Blessed are they.” The solo singers were the same as at the Bristol Festival in 1873, when ‘St. John the Baptist’ was first produced. On this cast it is impossible to improve: for Madame Lemmens as Salome, the

daughter of Herodias; Madame Patey as the Narrator; Mr. Lloyd as Herod; and Mr. Santley as St. John the Baptist, sang their music with consummate skill; rarely indeed have all the principals in any sacred work been more efficient. If the Narrator of Madame Patey be specially referred to, it is because the part is almost exclusively confined to recitative requiring the steadiest and most solemn delivery. This the contralto can give us; it is in artistic declamation that our artists are too frequently deficient. The duties of the chorists and instrumentalists in ‘St. John the Baptist’ are most trying and onerous; but Sir Michael Costa, who conducts the work evidently with a keen appreciation of its beauties, had his forces well in hand. The blind composer was seated in a side gallery, and the executants as well as the audience rejoiced that, at the end of the oratorio, they could heartily congratulate not only the composer of ‘St. John the Baptist,’ but also the newly-elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. It was, indeed, an evening of triumph for our native talent, living and dead, for whilst the cheering for Mr. Macfarren was earnest and enthusiastic, there had been a previous manifestation of respect for the memory of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, for the audience rose to listen to the execution of the Dead March in ‘Saul’ by the band under Sir Michael Costa’s direction. Upon this memorable evening, therefore, a warm welcome was accorded to the masterpiece of a musician who has essayed every school of composition, sacred and secular, and in the winter of his days has achieved a signal success, and, on the other hand, a tribute was paid to the memory of a composer whose successes were gained in the spring-time of his career. Each was a student at the Royal Academy of Music, and each rose to the Principalship.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

THREE works were introduced for the first time in last Monday’s programme in St. James’s Hall: first, a piece for the pianoforte, with four titles, ‘Præambulum,’ ‘Aria,’ ‘Passepied,’ and ‘Gigue,’ with Bach’s name attached thereto; secondly, a Sonata, by Schumann, in D minor, for pianoforte and violin, Op. 121; and, lastly, a Trio, for piano, violin, and violoncello, Op. 121, an Introduction and Variations on an air in C major, by Beethoven. The last-mentioned production is one of the grim jokes of the great composer, who selected for a subject an air from Wenzel Müller’s opera, ‘Schwestern von Prag,’ called “Ich bin der Schneider, Kakadu,” not a very dignified theme to be treated by such a genius. The Schumann Sonata has a long, dull, and dreary opening movement; but interest increases from the *scherzo* to a fiery *finale*, the most attractive part being a short *adagio*. Whether the violin part is understood, or the pianist (Mr. Halle) hammered his portion too loudly and hardly, Herr Joachim was not heard at his best. The Bach production was a curiosity: it is one of the composite order, each piece being derived from a separate source, that is to say, the four movements have been selected and concocted from four different works by Bach. Who is the compounder of the mixture was not stated in the programme, but the *rifacimento*, whether emanating from Bach himself or from some “astoundingly impudent” adapter, to borrow the epithet applied recently to Dr. Liszt for taking a *largo* from the Polonaise, in E flat, and prefixing it to the Polonaise Brillante, only shows the absurdity of trying to establish a hard and fast line in editing, adapting, or scoring. There is no reason why the quadruple airs of Bach should not be orchestrated, as Dr. Liszt has so brilliantly done with the Polonaise. The impudence of the musician who scored Bach would be no more astounding than that of the eminent pianist who has scored Weber.

Musical Gossip.

THE Crystal Palace programme for this afternoon’s concert (6th inst.) will be confined to works by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, whose piano-

forte concerto in C minor will be played by Miss Zimmermann. At the Saturday Popular Concert this day (Saturday), and next Monday, Mdlla, Krebs will be the pianist.

MENDELSSOHN’S ‘Hymn of Praise’ and Rossini’s ‘Stabat Mater’ will be performed by the Royal Albert Choral Society next Tuesday, under Mr. Barnby’s direction.

ST. DAVID’S DAY was celebrated by a Welsh Festival at the Royal Albert Hall last Monday; the leading artists being, Mesdames E. Wynne, M. Davies, M. Williams, and Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Lewis Thomas, vocalists; Miss Waugh and M. Brinley Richards, pianists; and Mr. J. Thomas, harpist.

MDLLE. KREBS had a pianoforte recital on the 3rd inst., at St. James’s Hall, with the aid of Signor Piatti.

MR. W. COENEN, the pianist, commenced his chamber concerts of modern music in St. George’s Hall on Thursday, with the co-operation of Messrs. Wiener, Amor, Zerbini, and Lasserre, instrumentalists; and of the Misses S. Ferrari and Sterling, vocalists.

MR. MAPLESON commenced a second provincial tour at Newcastle last Monday, with the company of Her Majesty’s Opera. This excursion will end at the close of this month. He will feel the loss of Signor Perkins, who died last week in Manchester after a short illness. This young basso, American by birth, had a magnificent voice, and distinguished himself so much last season at Drury Lane Theatre as Sarastro, in Mozart’s ‘Magic Flute,’ as to lead us to hope that an adequate successor to Staudigl, and Formes, and Lablache, had been found in the parts requiring exceptional low notes. Signor Perkins was only married last year to Madame Marie Roze, who sang, in the Royal Albert Hall, in ‘Elijah’ the night before her husband died.

THE opening concert of the British Orchestral Society will be given next Wednesday (the 10th inst.). The scheme will comprise compositions by the late Sir W. S. Bennett solely.

WE are invited to correct a statement made in the *Athenæum* that Signor Marchetti is the composer of the opera ‘Ruy Blas,’ and we are asked whether Mendelssohn is not the composer of it. This is an instance of a composer’s name being attached to an overture which has been operatically set; and it is a curious fact that although the overture has the title of ‘Ruy Blas,’ and the name of Mendelssohn attached to it as the composer, the work had no reference whatsoever to Victor Hugo’s play. The composer was teased to write a prelude to the play, which he declined to do, but, at the eleventh hour, he wrote an occasional overture for the Theatrical Pension Fund in Leipzig, in aid of a benefit, when ‘Ruy Blas,’ which he pronounced to be “detestable and beneath contempt,” was the play. Why his positive direction that the overture should not be called ‘Ruy Blas’ has not been followed has never been explained. This incident reminds us of the many mistakes constantly made about the compositions of Sir Henry Bishop and his imitators. In the days of what were called the “Musical Dramas,” pieces by various composers were introduced. In the ‘Guy Mannering,’ and in the ‘Rob Roy’ Bishop has been credited with music written by other professors. So with his version of the ‘Midsummer Night’s Dream,’ produced in 1816 at Covent Garden, other pieces were interpolated at subsequent periods, amongst which was the duet, “I know a bank,” written by Charles Horn for Madame Vestris and Miss Povey, for Drury Lane, and afterwards introduced in the Bishop version at Covent Garden, and sung by Miss Stephens and Miss M. Tree. A Correspondent, Mr. Brailsford, reminds us that he heard Sontag and Malibran sing this duet at Her Majesty’s Theatre (the King’s in their days), the latter accompanying the piece on the pianoforte.

MR. MAPLESON requests us to state that he has acquired the sole right of performing the Italian adaptation of Herr Wagner’s ‘Lohengrin,’ which

was produced at Bologna, and played afterwards in Florence and in Milan. The Director of Her Majesty's Opera adds that he has secured the tenor Signor Campanini, who enacted the title part in Italy and also in America, with Madame Nilsson as Elsa. The cast here is to be strengthened by the addition of Mlle. Tietjens in the part of Ortrud. "The choruses," adds Mr. Mapleson, "have been drilling in Italy for several months past, where magnificent dresses, scenery, and appointments are also being prepared," and Sir Michael Costa will superintend the production of 'Lohengrin.' This official statement, as it has not yet been printed in a "Prospectus of the Season," may perhaps prove to be accurate, and the vexed question of Herr Wagner's operatic claims for distinction may at last be settled here. As yet, we have only had his 'Flying Dutchman,' a work which he disclaims, as not appertaining to his novel school, but which is none the less a masterpiece based on the old style of composing for the lyrical drama.

MADAME NILSSON, in her concert tour in France, has the co-operation of Signor Sivori, violin; M. Servais, violoncello; M. Devroey, flute; and Signor Verati, the tenor. The artists sang at Nantes on the 2nd inst., at Angers on the 3rd, and were to be at Tours on the 5th, Bordeaux next Monday, and Toulouse on the 10th. Madame Nilsson will perform at the theatre in Marseilles on the 22nd inst. At Brussels, she will play Ophélie and Mignon in the operas of M. Thomas, and in the 'Faust' of M. Gounod. The lady will also sing in Holland previous to her return to London in May.

MDLLE. BUNSEN, of Her Majesty's Opera, the Swedish contralto, has been singing in her native country with great success.

M. OFFENBACH's *opéra-bouffe*, 'Geneviève de Brabant,' was reproduced, on the 25th ult., at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, in Paris, as a five-act *opéra-féerie*. It was originally brought out in 1859, at the Bouffes-Parisiens. It was altered for the Menus-Plaisirs in 1867, and now, in 1875, it has assumed the form of a spectacular opera on the greatest scale, with considerable additions to the music. Mlle. Theresa has a newly created part, Biscotte, and she quite delighted her hearers by the "couplets de la Fileuse" and a "Chanson à boire." One ballet, of nurses with babies in their arms, followed by a troop of children in chariots and perambulators, took the house by storm; the departure for Palestine and the ballet of Armide also proved attractive. Besides Mlle. Theresa, Madame Matz-Ferrence, Mlle. Perriet, Mlle. Angèle, MM. Montaubry, Christian, and Habay are in the cast. The *mise en scène* of the 'Orphée aux Enfers' is eclipsed.

M. BILLER's third and last Pianoforte Recital will take place on the 10th inst.

THE *Ménestrel* of Paris states that an opera, called 'The Lovers of Verona,' the music composed by the Marquis d'Ivry, is destined for London, Mr. Mapleson intending to produce the work either this year at Drury Lane, or in the new National Opera-house in 1876, with Madame Nilsson as Juliet, and M. Capoul as Romeo. The Italian adaptation has been made by M. De Lauzières. Madame Nilsson had the opera played over to her by the composer on the 25th ult., before she started for Rouen. She began her French concert tour there last Saturday. She was in excellent voice, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

M. LECOCQ's last opera, 'Les Prés Saint-Gervais,' which is having such a prolonged run at the Criterion Theatre, has been successfully produced in Brussels by M. Humbert, at the Théâtre des Fantaisies-Parisiennes. Mlle. Luigini, MM. Jolly and Ginot sustain the chief characters.

THE Italian Opera season in St. Petersburg and Moscow has terminated. Madame Adelina Patti will next appear in Vienna, on the 15th inst., at the Opéra Comique. Signor Arditì will be the conductor. The artists who will sing with the *prima donna* are, MM. Capoul, Gazarre, Verger, Bassi, Rota, Zucchini. Madame Patti will appear in the 'Faust' and 'Mireille' of M. Gounod;

'Dinorah' of Meyerbeer; 'Traviata,' 'Trovatore,' and 'Rigoletto' of Verdi; 'Lucia' and 'Don Pasquale' of Donizetti; 'Sonnambula' of Bellini; and 'Il Barbiere' of Rossini. M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba' will be produced, in German, this month at the Viennese Imperial Theatre.

DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. R. Chatterton.—Every Evening, at 8.30, 'REBECCA.' Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terriss, A. Glover, J. Johnstone, R. Dolman, A. C. Lilly, Ford, H. Vaughan, H. Kemble, W. S. Parkes, E. Travers, &c.; Mesdames Genevieve Ward, Gainsborough, Page, Clara Jercks, &c. To conclude with the Opening of the Pastoral, 'ALADDIN' or, 'THE WONDERFUL LAMP,' terminating with the Transformation Scene.—Prices from 6d. to 4s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 6.50. Box-offices open from Ten till Five daily. Morning Performances of the Pastoral every Wednesday and Saturday. Doors open at 1.30; commence at 2.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent Circus.—Spies and Pond, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—Every Evening, at Eight, the new Comic Opera by Charles Lecocq, 'LES PRÉS SAINT-GERVAIS.' Directress, Mrs. W. H. Linton. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists: Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brennan, Perriat, Conell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantam, Manning. Prices of admission: Private Boxes, from 12s. to 35s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.—Box-offices open daily from Ten to Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THE WEEK.

HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—'The Merchant of Venice.' ROYALTY.—'Cryptonchoidsyphonotomata,' an Extravaganza. By R. H. Edgar and Charles Collette.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'Merchant of Venice' has been given at the Holborn Amphitheatre. The performance was singularly uninteresting, rising in one character only above mediocrity, and presenting, with considerable precision, the conventional faults of English acting. Mr. Creswick has a distinct idea of *Shylock*, which he sets clearly before the audience. His Jew is a man of dignity, as well as courage, in whom a fierce hatred of Christians has been begotten by interminable insult and oppression. No vulgar miser, bent upon adding shekel to shekel for mere pleasure of accumulation, he has grown careful by seeing on what precarious tenure rests his substance, and finds in his ducats the only means of holding up his head among his enemies. That there is justification for such a view of the character, none will doubt. Shakspeare shows in him the vices that are engendered by tyranny and persecution, and represents him as unloving in his manners, as well as nigardly in the conduct of his house. Launcelot Gobbo compares him frequently to the devil, and Jessica, even, speaks of his house in terms far from complimentary. Addressing Launcelot, she says,—

I am sorry thou wilt leave my father so:
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Didst rob it of some taste of tediousness.

Jessica is, however, fonder of "Christian fools, with varnish'd faces," than of her father's glum and careworn visage, and prefers the "squeaking of the wry-neck'd fife," to his sombre counsels. She is, in short, the most selfish, heartless, and mercenary character that has ever brought calamity upon grey hairs, and her testimony against her father is valueless. Shylock's few passionate adjurations, his reference especially to Leah, disclose a nature Jessica could never have fathomed. Shakspeare, at any rate, who had read of the persecutions of the Jews, which, a few years previously, had stamped freedom out of Spain, was not likely to follow his great predecessor, Marlowe, and present the Jew as a character made up of treachery and malignity. We may credit the artist with knowledge of the effect of his work, and if our sympathies are with Shylock when he retires, baffled, broken, and despairing, from the court where a show of justice has been awarded him, we may

fairly conclude that such a result is due to intention rather than accident.

Miss Leighton declaims the part of *Portia*, and in spite of some flashes of passion, and one or two pretty and womanish ways, creates in us the sense of unreality that such a method of acting always begets. Her delivery of the speech about mercy would have been appropriate at a school recitation, but was quite unsuited to the occasion on which it took place. She was happiest in the love speeches, the manner being quite admirable in which she gave the words—

O love,
Be moderate: allay thy ecstasy,
In measure rein thy joy.

Mr. Pennington, as *Bassanio*, was rhetorical, dull, and declamatory throughout. Mr. Edgar imparted a little life to *Antonio*. Mr. Forrester spoke the part of *Gratiano*, which, in actor's phraseology, plays itself, better than he looked it; and Mr. Garthorne looked that of *Lorenzo* better than he spoke it. The other impersonations, with the exception of the *Launcelot Gobbo* of Mr. Hall, which was respectable, were for the most part ludicrous. It may be questioned, *à propos* of the performance of this play, whether Tubal should not be a doddering old man of the type of Shallow or Polonius. His manner of passing from one subject to another in his conversation with Shylock seems due to senility. It must otherwise be ascribed to some concealed hatred to Shylock, and a desire to mortify and annoy him.

A farce, with an unpronounceable name, intended to ridicule scientific terminology, has been given at the Royalty. It resembles a little a class of entertainment provided principally by O'Keefe, in which John Edwin, the comedian, attained much celebrity. 'Cryptonchoidsyphonotomata' enables Mr. Charles Collette to display a Charles Mathews-like power of memory and quickness of speech.

Dramatic Gossip.

A COLLECTED edition of Mr. Gilbert's dramatic works is in the press, and will shortly see the light.

THE comedy with which Mr. Hare will commence his season at the Court Theatre is by Mr. Coghlan, a member of his company. It is to be followed by a comedy of Mr. Gilbert.

THE Holborn Theatre will re-open shortly for the performance of melo-drama, under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan.

MR. BOUCICAULT's drama of 'Arrah na Pogue' has been produced at the Surrey Theatre, with Mr. Forrester as Shaun the Post, Mr. H. Nicholls as Feeny, and Miss Marie Henderson as Arrah. Mr. Forrester is a good stage Irishman.

THE Princess's having been surrendered to Mr. Mayer for the production of 'Le Tour du Monde,' the company formerly acting there has migrated to the Adelphi. With some additions from the *troupe* of its new home, it is now giving 'Lost in London' and 'The Lancashire Lass.' A sufficiently strong dose of melo-drama is accordingly provided.

THE Duke of St. Albans was to ask last night in the House of Lords, the following questions: Why those theatres which are under the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction should be closed on Ash Wednesday, while other metropolitan and provincial theatres are not so restricted? 2. Why music-halls on the Surrey side of the river are allowed to open on Ash Wednesday when those on the Middlesex side are closed? 3. Whether her Majesty's Government will amend the clause in the act 25 George II. cap. 36, prohibiting concerts and musical entertainments from being given before five in the afternoon?

These questions had been announced for a previous Friday. We wait to see whether any plea will be put forth for the maintenance of these absurd and vexatious restrictions.

M. SARDOU'S 'Nos Bons Villageois' has been revived at the Gymnase-Dramatique. M. Pradeau as Morisson père, and M. Lesueur as Grinchu, resume their original parts. M. Landrol takes the rôle of the Baron, created by M. Lafont. Madame Fromentin is La Baronne, and M. Ravel, Floupin.

AFTER a long absence, attributable to ill health, M. Bressant has re-appeared at the Théâtre Français, in the 'Verre d'Eau' of Scribe.

M. LAROCHE AND M^{lle}. SARAH BERNHARDT are the latest additions to the *sociétaires* of the Comédie Française. The following is the list, in the order of precedence: Women—M^{lles}. Nathalie, Madeleine Brohan, Ricquier, Jouassain, Provost-Ponsin, Favart, Guyon, Dinah Félix, Croizette, and Sarah Bernhardt; men—MM. Got, Delaunay, Talbot, Maubant, Bressant, Coquelin, Febvre, Thiron, Mounet-Sully, and Laroche.

MISCELLANEA

Shakspeare's Arms.—So far as I am aware, no attempt has hitherto been made to explain the charges in Shakspeare's arms. Yet from the presence of "spear" in them, it is evident at a glance that they belong to the class of *armes parlantes*, canting or punning arms. In the original instrument in the College of Heralds they are thus blazoned:—"In a field of gould upon a bend sables a speare, the poynt upward headed argent, and for his crest or cognizance a falcon with his wings displayed, standing on a wrethe of his coullers supporting a speare armed hedded or stieled sylver fyxed upon a helmet with mantell and tassels." Here is the *spear* plain enough; but where is the *shake*? In the words I have italicized, I think. For how could the name, or rather this part of the name, be expressed in the charge? There is no means of representing *shake* but by something shaking; and no inorganic thing can be so drawn; nor among living creatures can I find anything that can represent shaking excepting a bird shaking its wings previously to flying, which can heraldically be expressed. The connexion between shaking and "with wings displayed" may be gathered from the following considerations. Lady Juliana Berners, in her work on Hawking, especially warns her readers never to say of a falcon that "she shakes," but always to say "she rouses." And in accordance with this, a bird shaking its wings in preparation to fly, that is to say, "with wings displayed," was often blazoned in the heraldic books as *rousant*. If we refer to the old dictionaries we find this confirmed; for instance, in Ryder's Latin Dictionary, to rouse is translated *corusco*; and in referring to *corusco*, we find "Corusco πάλλω κρᾶδῶν vibro, oculorum aciem perstringo. To shine, glisten, or lighten. To brandish. c. gladium vel hastam, Virg. to brandish or shake." So that the very word used by our ancestors in Latin to express the shaking of a spear was also used by them for the displaying the wings in heraldry. It is, therefore, to me certain that "Garter and Clarenceux" in granting John Shakspeare his arms gave him a canting bearing, a kind which is rightly said in the *Penny Cyclopædia* to have been one of the most frequent as well as the most ancient descriptions of charges, and as worthy of respect as any other. Whether the falcon or eagle gives us any ground for confirming Mr. Hales's ingenious argument that Spenser, in his 'Colin Clout's come home again,' alluded to Shakspeare as the "poet whose imagination was to soar aloft," I will, if permitted, consider next week. I think the above settles the spelling of the poet's name as Shakspeare, not Shakspeare. F. G. FLEAT.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by EDWARD J. FRANCIS, at "THE ATHENÆUM PRESS," No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN FRANCIS, at No. 20, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, March 6, 1875.